REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,564.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

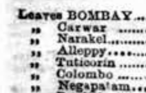
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

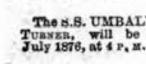
July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Musulipatam	5
„ Narakel	26	„ Coconada	6
„ Alleppy	26	„ Viziagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Negapatam ... Aug	1	„ False Point	9
„ Pondicherry	2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which ... regularly. ... Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak ... and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by ... Also for ... Atcheen, Pada... and Netherlands India S. N. Company ... the Messageries Mariti... received on the day of sailing.

N.B.—No Cargo will be ... W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICAT... ION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF ... KURRACHEE.

... Passengers at Bussorah, to and from ... Bagdad, with the Euphrates ... interchanging Cargo and Pass... Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSSORAH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Muscat ... Aug	2	„ Fao	14
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bushire	16
„ Linga	6	„ Linga	20
„ Bharein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Bushire	8	„ Guader	25
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Mahomerah	10	Arrives BOMBAY ... Sept.	1
Arrives BUSSORAH	11		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

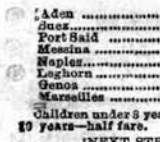
The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

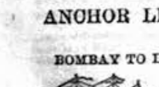
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail on the 26th July.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 19th August.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 27th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

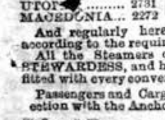
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	...	...	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2239	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	3245	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.
				August.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction an account of the concerned.

At the Nursingpora warehouse No. 20, on the Jail Road, south side.
3 heaps damaged linseed.
At the Godown No. 67, Bengalpora Street.
1 heap damaged linseed.
At the Godown No. 111, Doongry Tuntunpoora.
3 heaps damaged linseed.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable and Handsome Mahogany Camphorwood and Carved, and French-polished Blackwood and Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, 6 and 8 Light Chandeliers, 1, 4 and 6 Light Hanging Argand Lustres, Carpets, a very light and handsome Mail Phaeton, a light and strong Open Carriage a splendid open Carriage on C Springs, a light handsome Landau, light Circular Fronted Broughams, China Garden Seats and Stands, &c., at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Grant Road, the valuable and Handsome Furniture, Piano, Carriages, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be shortly ready, and the same is now on view

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, ... &c., &c.

1 Chronometer by John Fletcher.
On account of the underwriters.
2 cases damaged scarlet woollen cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co.
AUCTION SALE of Medical Books, Surgical Instruments, Wearing Apparel, Firearms, &c., &c.

... TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. ...RJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at ... room, the property of a deceased Medical Officer consisting ... of standard and valuable Medical works on Medicine, consisting ... Midwifery, Chemistry, Zoology, Anatomy, Latin and Surgery, ...ionaries, Surgical Instruments, medicine Chest, English D...els, Sword, Colts Revolver, Snider Rifle, sets of wearing Appa... miscellaneous Kits. Also few cases of Chim... pegs and sundry ... few dozen best Champagne by Herzoyes, nies of sorts, and ... &c.

Kerosine Billiard Lig... concerned a quantity of household

Also on account of th... ge round, and marble top wine table, furniture consisting of la... show case, iron cots 1, 3, 6, 8 and so'as, chiffonier's glassdoor... gas chandeliers, Brussel Hall 10 light's argand lamps an... &c. The above property is Carpets, Iron Treasury safes, ... now on view.

...One mahogany English Cottage Piano by Chapel, set of do... complete.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION ... able Harness, Gentleman's saddle and one single Jubbulpore Ten...

MEHRJEE, J...HNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1876.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWRO...JEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHA...NT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladi...es and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Black-wood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furnitures, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, C... Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French oil wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Mahraja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers, to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.—LOCKE GRAY'S ORGAN RECITAL is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, 24th instant, in consequence of the POLO MATCH THIS DAY.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIRECTORS have resolved to PAY an ad-interim DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 25 per SHARE, on PRESENTATION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES on and after the 1st proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL.—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 P. M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to a grant of Rs. 15,000 from the cash balance for the cost of asphalting certain footpaths; the money to be expended at the discretion of the Commissioner.
2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government dated 14th July, 1876, stating that the address of the Municipal Corporation to Her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty.
3. Confirmation to be asked to the sanction given by the Town Council under the new Pension Rules to a pension of Rs. 5 a month to Pursoo Raghoo, peon in the Collector's Office, to commence from 1st July 1876.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers during the past quarter.
5. List of payments made on account of past year's liabilities during the past quarter.
6. The Health Officer's Report for the 1st Quarter of 1876.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th July 1876.

NOTICE.—WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT OCTOBER 1876.

WITH THE SANCTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,

THE TOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA,
AND HIS
VISITS TO THE COURTS OF GREECE, EGYPT, SPAIN, AND PORTUGAL.

The work will be written by

W. H. RUSSELL, ESQ., LL.D.,

Who accompanied the Prince throughout his journey. It will be fully illustrated by

SYDNEY P. HALL, ESQ., M.A.,

The Prince's private artist, who has received special permission to furnish the sketches made during the tour.

The form it is to be issued in will be a handsome royal 8vo., cloth extra, and the price will not exceed Two Guineas.

From the great popularity of the Prince, and the attractive character of the volume, it may fairly be looked forward to as one of the most important books of the next season.

N.B.—ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT BY RETURN MAIL.

PUBLISHED BY

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
188, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

WANTED LODGINGS with a RESPECTABLE FAMILY for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN. Apply "R. F.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE—Good accommodation for two. Terms Rs. 50 per month. Address "Z," *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIBBERT'S
HEALTH-GIVING
SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

... prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating ... on the blood. The disturbed stomach is quieted and the action ... are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick secretions ... Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

Headache, ... the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed By its influen... healthy action, thus removing the consequent or roused into ... disorders, Mental Depression, &c. train of Nervous Diso... tructive matter from the bowels, with-

Gently clearing all obs... in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, out pain, it is invaluable ... in India and the Colonies as a It is especially adapted for use ... preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY ... PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & CO., L...IMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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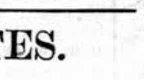
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Half-yearly. Rs.	a.	p.	Quarterly. Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
1	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
2	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
22	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
23	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
24	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
25	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
26	8	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
27	2	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
28	2	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
29	28	[illegible]	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
30	29	[illegible]	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
31	30	[illegible]	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
32	30	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
33	31	3	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
34	31	[illegible]	0	16	10	0	8	6	4
35	32	7							

Similar Reductions wil... be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STAT...EMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT O...FFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole ...term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., to consider and, if approved of, pass the following Special Resolution:—"That with reference to the 24th Section of 'The Presidency Banks Act 1876,' the Board of the Bank of Bombay shall in future and until this Resolution is rescinded consist of Seven Directors."

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3-15 P.M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the room of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TEN PER CENT per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 20th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at Noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. William Thorburn who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 13th July 1876.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 1 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 13th July 1876.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1876, at half-past three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on Wednesday, the 6th day of July 1876.

1st. That the Board of Directors of this Company be and they are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of 600 additional shares of Rs. 1,000 each; and that the Directors be at liberty to issue and allot and sell the said last mentioned shares, and all or any of them, to such person or persons at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such prices or price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that the Directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot or sell any of the said additional shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the Company to do so.

2nd. That as per the power and authority given to and conferred upon the Board and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Agents by Clause 100 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Directors are at liberty to purchase land, buildings, and machinery, and premises belonging to the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company at such price and conditions and terms as they may in their absolute discretion think proper.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
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P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

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BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
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Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, very handsome SILVER CUTCH WORK TEA SETS, Tumblers on Stands, Trays, Mugs, Muffineers, &c., &c.; also, a set of Four-in-Hand Harness, Gentlemen and Lady's Saddles, Chandeliers, Glass Crockery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.; in fact, requisite of every description for Household purposes.

Also, all information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained with the Undersigned.

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No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

W. J. ESSAI,
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MEADOW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

		Rs. as.
Saccone's Gibraltar Sherry, Amontillado,	per qtr. cask.	325 0
Prime York Hams in Canvas	per lb.	1 0
Tasmania Jams	per doz.	5 8
Neilgherry Tea	per lb.	1 8
China Tea	per lb.	0 14
Kangra Valley Rs. 1 per lb. to		1 10
English Loaf Sugar (machine cut)	per lb.	0 8
White Crystalized Sugar per maund of 28 lbs. with box		4 12

GOODS ON COMMISSION SALE.

Military Saddle complete, second hand.
Piano, Square, by Broadwood. do.
English Damask Bedroom Screens.
Cut Glass Cruetstand, Decanters, &c.
Platedware, Beer Mugs, &c.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, ... Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and Dysentery, ... many other diseases, external pains a... of this invaluable medicine have led to The high reputation ... the chief of which are:— many spurious imitation... DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING

Messrs. G. M. and E. ... ELIXIB,
... CURER,
E. A. and Co.'s PAI... TIVE PAIN-KILLER:

which are passed under the name of NA... are cautioned against These are spurious articles and the public ... er has the name purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Ki... DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE ... & Co., Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazar Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH JULY 1876.

THE report of yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market shows no movement of any kind. According to Reuter the tone continues quiet but steady, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged.

New York advices of the 17th instant still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¾ cents, but September shipment is again 1-16 cent higher, the quotation now being 11⅞ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts ...	1,000	500	1,300
Three " " ...	2,000	700	2,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,076,000	3,448,700	3,745,200

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were without change. The statement of exports from England to this country for the fortnight ending 15th July shows very moderate supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered. The East India wool sales commenced in Liverpool yesterday, 16,250 bales will be offered, prices show an average decline of 5 per cent. The last sales were during last week in May when a decline of 10 per cent. was established, so that there is now a fall of 15 per cent. in four months—a state of things partly attributed to increased supplies from this side but mainly to the general depression in trade prevailing in England, and, in fact, throughout Europe. Prices of wool are now lower than they have been during the past fifteen years, but there seems no immediate prospect of improvement.

Reuter informs us that the prospects of the English wheat crop are very favourable, which, with the extreme cheapness of money might, be expected under ordinary circumstances to give a material impetus to the general trade of the country; but there is evidently a deeply-rooted feeling of uncertainty about, which is not likely to be thoroughly dispelled until some definite settlement of the Turkish Question has been arrived at.

A further payment of £293,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making from £1,284,000 paid in since last return. Harvest requirements will probably cause an increased demand for money in the course of few weeks, but in the meantime the accumulation of Bullion in the Bank coffers is something unprecedented, and could only arise from an unusually depressed trade, and a general distrust of investments.

Consols yesterday had advanced from 95¼ to 95 5/8, but French Rentes had declined from 106¼ to 106⅛.

The telegram respecting the amount of German demonetised silver available, which we published to-day, does not appear to have had any effect here. It is true that the amount was generally put down at a much larger figure than 7½ millions, but even this if it has to be disposed of within the next year or so taken in conjunction with the talked of increase in the American production is enough to make operators in Exchange chary of committing themselves.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been next to nothing doing. The Banks have been less willing sellers, while there is almost nothing whatever offering in the shape of private bills pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts. We quote closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand ... ..1s. 6½d. per Re.	} Weak.	
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 6⅝d. "		
Credits 3 " ...1s. 6¾d. "	} no sellers,	
Documents 3 " ...1s. 6 13/16d. "		

On Calcutta no transactions of any importance have transpired and rates are nominally the same: ⅛ prem. for demand, 11-16 per cent. discount for 16 days sight Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in strong request with few sellers. There are buyers of Fours at Rs. 101¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104½.

The SHARE MARKET is still very active and a large business has again been done in Spinning and Weaving Scrip at a further improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Bank of Bombays are firm at Rs. 47 per cent premium. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher.

In COTTON we have not heard of any actual business. Sellers are very firm, but European buyers have again withdrawn from the market.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. We quote for Liverpool by steamer £2-17-6 ready, £2-10 per ton for forward shipment. By sail the nominal quotation is £2-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. Importers are still very firm but buyers are only buying for their immediate wants.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 15th July, 1876.
Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,946	0	0
Merchandise	18,207	0	0
Other receipts			
Telegraph	344	0	0
Total Rs.	53,497	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1875.
Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,851	0	0
Merchandise	20,178	0	0
Other receipts	134	0	0
Telegraph	291	0	0
Total Rs.	54,454	0	0
Decrease Rs.	957	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN.—A telegram from Bushire states the Royal Sovereign has been condemned as unseaworthy; no facilities there for repairing; cargo not damaged sufficiently to constitute a claim on the underwriters.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KOLA 544 tons, Captain T. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. B. Blair, and twenty-three deck passengers.

DUNRAVEN s.—It is reported that the Dunraven steamer wrecked at Shal Ali Red Sea, is lying on her broadside, with nine fathoms water over her forward, 15th fathoms aft; position reported critical for salvage; divers can only work at cargo at slack water.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, 2,933 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Southampton 22nd, Gibraltar 27th June, Malta 1st, Suez 7th, and Aden 12th July, via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, 164 boxes silver, 19 boxes specie, and general cargo.

WE learn that the British Barque Meera Saib, owned by Gopathy Veerasawmy Chetty, of Madras, on her way from Maulmain to Madras, with a cargo of teak, was wrecked on the shoals off Point Godavery on the 15th May 1876. The casualty occurred through gross carelessness in neglecting to heave the lead. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The crew, with the exception of one boy, who is missing, were saved in boats sent by the Master-Attendant at Madras, the vessel's boat having broken up.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	From
18	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton, June 22

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
19	Camperdown	Miller	Havre.
	Pachumba (s)	Frank	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee and London.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

July.
16 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.
17 Mirzapore (s) .... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

July.
16 Pekin (s) .... Southampton.

ADEN.
ARRIVALS.

June. 1 Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
9 Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
22 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Perim.
30 Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.
30 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
July. 1 Nagaliah E, ss, Vaspie, from Berbara.
4 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
5 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Venice.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Southampton.
5 Teazer H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
5 Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
6 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Bombay.
6 Castilla, ss, Larrgoiti, from Barcelona.
Tebe, ss, Doncich, from Bombay.
6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.
Gemsbok, barque, Hall, from Tamative.
8 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
9 Labourdonnais, ss, ———, from Marseilles.
10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Genova.
11 Amarapoora, ss, Steuart, from Rangoon.
11 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.
11 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July. 5 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.
5 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Calcutta.
6 Nagaliah E, ss, Vaspie, to Berbara.
6 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to Marseilles.
7 Amaranth, ship, Hughes, to Calcutta.
7 Castilla, ss, Larrgoiti, to Manilla.
8 Tebe, ss, Doncich, to Trieste.
10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
11 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Marseilles.
11 Amarapoora, ss, Steuart, to Portsaid F O.
12 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Southampton.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton from Perim.
Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.
Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.
Teazer H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.
Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.
Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.
Gemsbok, barque, Hall, from Tamative.
Cashmere, ss, from Crowder, from Zanzibar.
Labourdonnais, ss, ———, from Marseilles.
Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—202 bundles hoop iron, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—15 cases gin and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s—72 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Peshawar s—15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—50 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Khedive s—30 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Tartar s—12 cases champagne and 2 jars sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Batavia s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—63 bales cotton, Gokerda Poonsey; 3 bales cotton, Bhaujee Sewjee; 200 bales cotton, Bhimjee Somjee and Co.
Atalanta s—41 bales wool, Mowjee Coorpall; 6 bales wool, Goverdhun Lilladhar.
Trentham Hall s—25 bales rags, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 65 bales cotton, Dewjee Gungadhur and Co; 154 bales cotton, Encharam Hurjeewandass; 41 bales cotton, Radhakursan Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersee; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 523 bags myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—1,000 bags linseed and 1,120 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 90 bags coffee, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s—325 bags wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—41 cases sharkfins and 12 cases fishmaws, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee; 61 cases sharkfins and 15 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 cases sharkfins, 3 cases fishmaws, and 3 cases olibanum, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahomed; 350 baskets onions, Moosa Yeacoob; 30 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 61 bales twist, Damodur Lelladhur; 9 bales twist, Goolamhoosen Parpia; 5 bales twist, Yuthing Chong and Co; 59 bales twist, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahamed: 53 bales cotton, Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib; 69 bales cotton, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 24 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 5 bales twist, Veerjee Nanjee; 70 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Blundell, L'eut Col, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Pollock, Capt, Madras R. A. from furlough, from England.
Disbrawe, Lieut Col., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Hardinge, Major Genl., Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.
Crowther-Beynon, Capt, Bengal 2 1st. The Royal Scotts, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 19.

Becher, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Crowther-Beynon, Capt., Bengal 2 1st The Royal Scott, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.
Hardinge, Major Genl., Bengal Staff, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Le Quesne, Lieut. Bengal, Hydrabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Aurangabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Maj C J ameson, Bombay S C, Dist Supdt of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist, is permitted to resign his appointment.

The Hon F A B Glover, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th inst or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Appointment—The Rev A C Pearson, to be Chaplain of Moulmein in British Burma.

The Rev Percy Nicolas, M A, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 27th May last.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr G K Betham, Asst Supt in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th May 1876.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr G H Damant, Offg 1st grade Asst Comr, Cachar, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the duties of the Political Agent at Munnipore, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Dr Brown.

Surgn J Scully, of the Bengal Medical Estabt, to officiate as Residency Surgn, Nipal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn Maj Bellew.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H G H Keene is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Accountant Genl, Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd July 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G G O No 724, dated the 5th July 1876, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st January 1876:—

Lt-Col (Brevet Col) Edward Norman Perkins, S C, ordinary pension £456-5-, capitalized value of annuity £5,058, date of retirement 9th July 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col (Brevet Col) Frederick John Ellis, S C, ordinary pension £365, annuity £324-18, date of retirement 10th July 1876, to be paid in England.

The following extract from List No 10, dated 16th June 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty—Lt-Col E O'B Horsford, s c Capt R V Riddell, R E; Surgn H J Linton; and Capt H B Hanna, s c.

Granted extensions of leave—Surg Maj J F N Wise, 6 months, medical certificate; Maj J Bartleman s c, 6 months medical certificate; Lt G Hildebrand, R E, 18 months, private affairs, and Lt J P C Neville, s c, 4 months, medical certificate.

Vety Surg E J Batt, to be Asst Supt, Horse Breeding Operations.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject H M's approval:—

Bengal S C—Lt Albert de Clancy Rennick, 6th July 1876.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval:—

Brevet, to be Colonel—Lt-Col William Ramsay, Madras Infy, 8th July 1876.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Lt-Col (Brevet Col) W E Marshall, Bl S C, in G G O No 704 of 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Appointing Maj H A Justice, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, 6th Inf, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lt W H Salmon, Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Regt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on general leave in India of Col E W Dun.

Appointments 4th Punjab Infantry—Capt A McC Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the absence on leave of Capt A J D Hawes, or until further orders.

Capt A I Shephered, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt Bruce.

Capt A Gaselee, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Shephered.

Lt T J O D Renny, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Gaselee.

The above appointments to have effect from the 14th May 1876.

Punjab Frontier Force—Capt J Davidson, 1st Squadn, 3rd Punjab Cavy and Offg Asst Adjt Genl, to be Asst Adjt Genl, vice Capt A G Ross, appointed to the 1st Sikh Infy.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Lt C C Egerton, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, vice Capt Davidson, and to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R B Lockwood, or until furthers.

Lt F Mardall, Offg 1st Sq dn Subn, to be 2nd Squdn Subn, vice Lt Egerton, and to continue to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer, or until further orders.

1st Sikh Infantry—Capt A G Ross, Asst Adjt Genl, Punjab Frontier Force, (on furlough), to be 2nd in Comd Wing Officer, vice Maj H C P Rice, appointed Comdt.

Capt C C Bronlow, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt Ross, or until further orders.

The appointments in the 1st Sikh Infy to have effect from the 5th May 1876.

In continuation of G G O No 728, dated the 10th July 1876, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jany 1876:—

Lt Col (Brevet Col) William Agnew, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, annuity £668-12, date of retirement, 15th July 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Brevet Col) George Gill Moxon, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £5,883, date of retirement 15th July 1876, to be paid in England.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Mr E R Wells, Supernumerary first class officer of the Indian Govt Troopship Tenasserim is appointed to the Indian Govt ship Czarewitch as first class officer, vice Mr Poyntz, resigned, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 145, dated the 24th March 1876, the transfer of Mr R A Butterfield, Accountant, 1st grade, from Hyderabad to Mysore, is cancelled.

Mr F S Homfray, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st grade on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Storekeeper, 2nd grade.

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, and Offg Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is transferred to the Western Rajpootana State Railway.

The Govt of India has no further need of the services of Mr T L Jones, Probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

The Govt of India has no further need of the services of Mr F M Weedon, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the Establishment of the Director of State Railways.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr. B R Harrington, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is accepted, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. J A Ellis, Accountant, 3rd grade, Raipootana, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr G F Mathew is appointed to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class IV, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways. The appointment has effect from 26th June 1876.

Mr H Dangerfield, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary 3rd grade), H H the Nizam's State Railway, is appointed Manager of that line.

HIGH COURT.—20TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallanjee Kartuk vs Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and O—Motiram Bhagoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harrishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Gannesh Pandoo—Sharerao P.
233-76—Craigie and B—Joosuf Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola—Jefferson and Payne.
234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhagal—N N Kothare.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Mayle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
648-75—Shamrao P—Rao Baba Joorji Shree Crishna vs Mungesh Ragunath—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Morarjee Topun and others vs Sodl e Vaikoont Apps—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescott and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahmed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

564-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnabai widow vs Khooshal Nanjee and another—Crawford and Boevey—Part heard.
158-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mahawjee Tharoo and another vs Jumnadass Premjee—Craik and Turner.
386-75—In person—Jumnadass Vizlall vs Dulsookray Ramlal.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindass Lechmondass vs Sookdursondass Suntookram—Balkrishna and B.
641-75—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Juggonnath Narayen vs Custoorbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amichund and others vs Ebrahim Moosajee—M H Khan.
254-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Sha Jadowjee Khoreedas vs Tullay Ally Hajee, Ismael—M H Khan.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—C Smale—L Huskel Tulker vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Moojee and Bomonjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben Moosajee—Muljee and B.

LONG CAUSES.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Mooniraj Maharaj and others vs Vumulchund Purtablal—Craigie Lynch and O—Part heard.
565-75—Rimington H and L—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gugrat vs Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Karzon Sijan—In person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy and others—J C Cama.
43-74—Hearn and C—Sittabai, widow vs Wittoba Pandoorang and others—Shapurjee and T.
418-75—Shamrow P—Henry Gamble vs Pandrinath Hurrychund and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
266-75—Khanderow M—Manocklall Atmaram vs Godawreebai—Prescot and Winter.
1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai, wife of Dhunjeebhoy vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J. C. Cama.
375-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others vs Hurreedass Purshotumdass and others—Fletcher and Smith.
6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Muthooradass Pragjee vs Thucker Goculdass Pragjee—Crawford and Boevey.
251-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Abdoola Baloo Meya P vs Bai Sharifabebee widow and others—M H Khan.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai Patan vs Syed Mera Shaw—Mr Fletcher.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Essa and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A READER.—Pressure on our columns of other matter lately has prevented us from carrying out your suggestion; but we shall continue our old plan on the first opportunity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POKE—July 18th, at Devonshire House, Kirkee, Ethel Marianne, only daughter of G. H. Poke, Esq., aged 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLYTER—July 14th, at Bankipore, the wife of James A Flyter, Esq., of the Opium Department, of a daughter.
GRENON—July 14th, at 35, Wellington Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. N. Grenon, of a son.
ROBERTSON—July 4th, at Dibrugarh, Upper Assam, the wife of Major D. Robertson, 44th Regiment, N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACKERTICH—MONNIER—July 12th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, Aratoon Catchick Mackertich, Sub-Divisional Officer of Modhubanee, Tirhoot, to Mary Anne Ellen, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Monnier, Esq., Indigo Planter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

THE item of pensions to the Native Army occupies such a prominent position in the Military Budget that it is sufficiently important to warrant the public taking a keen interest in it, with the view of ascertaining whether the large sum of money now annually expended is laid out in a manner that may be reasonably expected to produce the best results obtainable. We will venture to say that there are few military men whose opinions are worth having who would be prepared to defend the existing arrangements; and, for our part, we must confess they appear to us to be little less than a monument of folly. It is a matter of fact, which few people would credit who were not acquainted with the regulations, that a sepoy cannot claim to retire on his pension till he has served forty years in the army; and supposing 18 to be the average age of enlistment, candidates for pensions would be close on three score of years old when they presented themselves as claimants of the Government bounty. A system of this kind is fraught with such obvious inconveniences and dangers that they appear to have manifested themselves even to the shortsightedness of dull officialism; but the Government, instead of dealing with the difficulty in a statesmanlike manner, have endeavoured to evade it by a compromise which is certainly not creditable to the intelligence of the Government of India, and which now renders the Pension Rules a reproach to the Military Code and the laughing stock of the men themselves. The compromise we allude to is as follows. It having occurred to the authors of the existing rules that under their operation the army would be composed of a body of men, about 40 per cent. of whom would from old age be unfit for the service, they devised a system by which a man might after fifteen years obtain his pension, provided a medical board would certify that he was unfit for further service. It doubtless occurred to the Government that this was a monstrous clever stroke of policy, and that under the provisions of this system very few men would succeed in burdening the pension list until such time as it might be reasonably supposed they were not likely to trouble it long. They reckoned, however, without their host. Two sets of circumstances came into immediate operation, which at once combined to falsify their expectations, and to turn this apparently cheap and nasty into what was in reality a wasteful and extravagant system. First of all the natural tendency of the native to malinger was at once developed, and, secondly, commanding officers, who naturally rebelled at the idea of not being able to get rid of their men under forty years' service, made use of the clumsy process of the Medical Board, not only to get rid of hospital cases which were absolutely necessary, but also to weed their regiment of men they disliked and could get rid of in no other way. Several results followed from this. It was a premium on malingering. Any young man of two or three and thirty who was tired of the service had merely to go repeatedly on to the sick list, and to pretend that he suffered from rheumatism, deafness, night blindness, or some other disease of which it was difficult to disprove the existence, to be certain in the end, provided he was sufficiently persevering, to gain his purpose. Malingering is a crime which it is very difficult to prove, and there are few medical men who in cases of the slightest doubt would be disposed to give evidence against a patient. The culprits, therefore, have it nearly all their own way, and the result is the Pensioned Establishment is burdened with a number of men every year whose fitness for service is proved by the active lives they lead when they return to their own homes. But it is not only a premium on malingering; it is also a premium on debauchery. A man who is hesitating whether he will daily make a beast of himself by drinking vile country-liquor and intoxicating himself with opium-smoking and *bhang* drinking, will think twice before he commits himself, when he knows that if compelled to leave the service a young though prematurely old man, starvation will stare him in the face. Under existing regulations, however, he need have no care for the future; for if he can hang on till he is thirty-three years of age, he is sure through the instrumentality of a medical board to secure enough to prolong his miserable existence. It is true that there is some regulation in existence by which men who have ruined their health prematurely through excesses in debauchery are liable to lose the benefit of their service; but practically it is of no effect, and as a matter of fact dozens of withered-up *roués* encumber the pension list every year. Another serious objection to the present system of medical boards as passports to pension is, that it is highly injurious to military discipline to perpetuate a system, under which the only possible chance of escape for healthy men from life long bondage in the service to the pension list is by committing a breach of military discipline and becoming malingerers. To expect that men who have property or other ties in their own villages will serve contentedly with their regiment for a space of forty years, because such an arrangement would suit the cheap ideas of the Government, is simply to expect that amount of perfection from black human nature which the experience of the world proves is not found to be forthcoming in white. We do not hesitate to say, that if a similar system was in force with the European officers as is now the case with their men, they would follow the example of their subordinates, and turn malingerers whenever they found it convenient to quit the service; and small blame to them either! There is yet another point to be noticed in connection with the ingenious scheme we have been discussing, and that is the false position in which it places the medical officer. He must know that some of the men brought before him for examination by the commanding officer, previous to the assembly of the annual board are, physically speaking, quite fit. If he passes them he sins against his own conscience; if he declines to do so he offends his commanding officer, and whichever course he may adopt it is, to say the least of it, exceedingly injudicious to place the commanding officer in such a position, that he is dependent on his doctor to get rid of men whom he knows are quite unfit for the service. The folly of existing arrangements is, however, so palpable that it would be mere waste of time to discuss it at greater length, and it only remains to be seen whether in case Government should ever rouse itself from its lethargy and abolish annual invaliding committees except for purely hospital cases, there would be any difficulty in substituting something better. The object of a pension list is two-fold. In the first place it enables a man who feels he is no longer physically fit to undergo the hardships of a military life to retire from the service, and secondly, it is a good safety-valve for getting rid of discontented men who, though perhaps still in robust health, are tired of or disgusted with soldiering. Under these circumstances two conclusions appear to be obvious. First, that the length of service qualifying for pension should be such that the Government might count upon always having the rank and file composed of robust and healthy men; and secondly, that in the case of men who retire because they have had enough of soldiering, Government should have had their *quid pro quo* in the shape of long service. In order to obtain these results, it is only necessary to take into consideration the average age at which natives may, when performing military duties, be expected to begin to deteriorate; and we think we should not be far wrong in saying that in a majority of cases natives begin to get too old for the service somewhere about the age of forty. Assuming therefore that service for pension reckoned from the age of eighteen, twenty-one years might be assigned as the period of service, at the conclusion of which a man should be allowed voluntarily to retire on his pension; and whether the man retired as a consequence of physical ailments, or because he was discontented with the service, Government would in either case have secured a reasonable return for their money. This, then, appears to us to be the first step necessary: to promulgate an order that in future every enlisted man can claim as a right to retire from the service when he has served twenty-one years; and, furthermore, that a commanding officer has the power after a similar period to compel a man to retire, should he consider him unfit for further service, in case the man declined to go of his own accord. Having made this the basis of the new Pension Rules, the Medical Board could still be retained for those special cases where a man's health had broken down from disease contracted *bona fide* in the Government service, and a small pension or a gratuity might be given according to the number of years the man had served. But such cases should be entirely the business of doctors, and commanding officers should have nothing whatever to do with them beyond conducting any correspondence that might be required by routine. To meet the cases of those men who were physically qualified *after* twenty-one years' service, and who were anxious and fit to remain on, a sliding scale of pension should be adopted, which would be obtainable after twenty-eight and thirty-two years; and after thirty-two years retirement should be compulsory, except in the case of the senior grades of the native officers, two or three of whom might be allowed to stay on, if men of good character, approved loyalty, and influence in the regiment. Such appears to us to be some of the changes which are required in our present system of pensioning the Native Army, and, so far as we can judge, they are founded on justice and common sense. They would, we believe, give satisfaction to the men, without at the same time proving a financial burden to the State; and they would at any rate at once remove all temptations to that extended system of malingering which is now a scandal and a blot on our military administration.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

IN previous letters I have spoken of the complaints of dull trade in London by tradesmen and others, the consequence of the losses which so many persons, chiefly of the middle class, have sustained by the default of Turkey, Peru, &c., and by generally reduced dividends even on the part of those institutions and States which still pay something. The *Spectator* has an amusing article on the subject, to which I refer because it shows how narrow and one-sided is the view a London journalist takes on these subjects. The writer knows nothing of the deeper causes at work, and altogether ignores two of the chief motives to retrenchment by all classes, but he is very much at home with the woes of hatters, jobmasters, dressmakers, and grooms, about whom he has exactly the sort of information which would be most naturally picked up by a lounger at the clubs, or a "luncher at the pubs." The two causes he has utterly dropped from his enumeration are by far the most important. They are the commercial depression and decline in all our industries; and the high range of prices, which has not yet been affected by dull trade and lessened demand as much as it might have been and will yet be. The actual loss of income to all the Englishmen concerned by the failure of Turkey and Peru is probably not four millions a year, whereas the loss of profits by the universal falling off in the national industries must be at least ten times that sum, the whole of which falls on the upper and middle classes. Again, although prices have fallen they have not given way in anything like the proportion that incomes have, and some pressing items of expenditure are steadily rising, such as rents and rates. These latter have advanced partly as the result of the lavish expenditure four or five years ago, and partly because certain things such as the national expenditure are, under our present Government, swelling at a portentous rate. In such items no family, however disposed, can soon retrench; it will take a year or two of straitened means before a householder will condemn himself to live in a cheaper house, although he might readily enough contract his tailor's or confectioner's bill. Thus the superfluous outlay which is, as it were, forced on him, he will only bear by corresponding retrenchments in other directions. The *Spectator*, moreover, like all doctrinaire radicals, carefully avoids saying a word against the workingman's pretensions, though these are the standing nuisance of the country and the age. Wages are reduced in certain industries, such as the coal and iron, to a moderate level, but town labour is still extravagantly dear, and what is much more singular, comparatively scarce. While there are said to be two thousand superfluous coachmen in search of situations on the books of a single firm, you can hardly get a man to do the most simple menial work about a garden for 4s. a day, and when you get him his day's "labour" is about six hours long. Many thousands of men connected with the northern and midland industries are on short commons, maintained by the credit of the local shopkeepers, and eating their fingers in idleness: yet all the time their "mates" in the building, painting and carpentering work of large towns strike for an advance of wages and generally get it. So that there is a lack of proper distribution somewhere: if workmen in the cities earn less, and those of the manufacturing districts more, the wealth of the nation would be increased, and the middle class would have less difficulty in living, and in contributing business to the shoemakers, tailors, coachbuilders and *modistes* whose sorrows have so vexed the soul of the tender-hearted writer in the *Spectator*. Now it is perfectly certain that should things continue to go back a re-distribution of labour will take place somehow and some day, probably very soon. It is the intermediate stage which is the time of trial, and it is the working class which is the chief element in having produced this trial. What the *Spectator* and other journals fail to do is to give this fact sufficient prominence; yet until the truth is brought home to the minds of our working-men, and until their nature, as lately developed, changes, I see no hope of an improvement in our condition. Bombay manufacturers and spinners need have no fears that English competition will become more formidable to them by any serious drop in the cost of production. In another way it possibly may become so, although I must own I see no proof of it, but certainly not in this.

Money continues to fall in value, and the best bills are now done at 1¼ per cent. This, too, at the very close of the half year when people are accustomed to keep up large balances at their bankers and to discount all the bills they have for this purpose. What it will be next month when the dividend payments have all been made and a quantity of loose money is dispersed over the market it is impossible to say. There is always a chance that a slight temporary firmness may be given to money by the breaking out of hostilities in the East. We are daily expecting to hear that Servia has declared war against Turkey and has invaded Bulgaria or Bosnia, in which case, to use a homely expression, "the fat would be in the fire," since much of European Turkey would be in the flames of insurrection, and Austro-Hungary might easily go to pieces in the general *bouleversement* of political arrangements which would follow an uprising of the whole Slavonian race. But the effect of such an event on the finance and trade of western Europe would not be great. We certainly should not think of lending money to any of the belligerents, and as for English commerce with the Levant it has been so reduced since the troubles of Turkey began that things could hardly be worse in any event. If the war were to last and to involve Austria, a good deal of capital would come here for safety, and our present stagnation would be increased—that is all.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank report for last year was issued this week. The paid-up capital of this institution is £5,000,000, and it has deposits and other means, all of which seem to be sunk in Turkey, most of it in advances to the Government. Among its assets are cash £490,000; current and drawing accounts of the Government, (Turkish, of course) £3,946,335; bills receivable and other securities, £1,980,595-16-7. The accounts show a net profit of £621,08-7-2, of which £250,000 was distributed in January last at the rate of 10s. per share, and looking to the unsettled state of matters in the East, the directors do not recommend a further division at present. It would be interesting, however, to know what the losses of the institution are likely to be, for the whole of the capital is at stake in a country which is bankrupt and may easily go to pieces politically, while the Bank has no reserve fund.

Egyptian finances are still very much under discussion, and although our Government holds aloof from them, it is quite possible that resolutions of some importance may be come to which will give the Khedive very important help. First of all, there are projects afoot for buying the Egyptian railways so as to give him ready money which he very much needs, and yet to improve the security of the bondholders to whom these lines are pledged. Both an English and a German combination have offers of this kind, and Sir George Elliott is believed to be the leading spirit of the former. In connection with this there are various suggestions for remodelling the reorganisation scheme, which is not found to make such progress as the Paris financiers had hoped, and most of these proceed on the principle that the holders of the present funded loans should come in as preferential creditors on the revenues of Egypt as a fixed interest of, say, 5 per cent.; while the holders of the floating debt should get nominally 7 per cent. but deferred. The almost certainty is that the latter would at first only have 3 or 4 per cent. although after a few years they might advance to 6 or 7 per cent. But the additional certainty which an arrangement of this kind would give to the funded debt, even giving it a lower interest than it now enjoys, would so raise Egyptian credit in the market, that all securities of the Government, bonds or bills, would be readily saleable at a much higher price. Consequently it might be quite worth the while of the French financial institutions which are the holders of the chief part of the bills to agree to it, in preference to maintaining their present seemingly advantageous but really doubtful position. On their side the holders of the earlier Egyptian loans, who are almost wholly Englishmen, are quietly stirring to protect their interests. Objecting to public meetings which only lead to disunion and wrangling, and yet anxious to benefit themselves as well as the Khedive, they want to combine, to negotiate with Egypt privately, and to settle on an amended plan without unnecessary public discussion, and above all without breaking off entirely from the French interests which they seek rather to reconcile. How to do this is the difficulty. Two days ago a private meeting of leading men, holders of Egyptian bonds, was held here at the offices of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, at which Sir John Lubbock, Sir Alfred Slade, Mr. Philip Stanhope, and others were present, when the idea was discussed of getting the various classes of bondholders to agree in support of some public men of high position, who might be entrusted with full powers to act as umpire and delegate in settling their exact position as claimants. I am told I that Mr. Goschen had been sounded and had avowed his willingness to act in that capacity if properly supported, and that it is intended formally to invite the bondholders of all the loans to give in their adhesion to the name of the right honourable gentleman. Mr. Goschen would go to Cairo as their plenipotentiary and would after private investigations and discussions satisfy any arrangement he thought best for their interests. By this means after as well as present agitation would be avoided, and the financial regeneration of the country might be carried through without further interruption. Mr. Goschen's name, I believe, would do more for the Khedive than the English Commissioner whose aid was so earnestly sought. His reputation is European; his personal character and abilities are beyond question; and although he is now out of business and has therefore no interests which could clash with his duties, he has a perfect knowledge of trade, finance and the English money market. I am told there is a fair chance of this arrangement being complete, and that it would be welcomed from all quarters.

The Suez Canal Company's meeting was held in Paris this week, when for the first time a dividend on the ordinary shares was declared. It was of the most shadowy character—only 1f. 88c. or about 1s. 7d., say one rupee per share, but it is an earnest, M. de Lesseps thinks, of something much better to come when the tariff shall have been revised. On this point the report says that the English Government is conducting negotiations, and meanwhile the protest, which M. de Lesseps handed in against the claim of Turkey as suzerain State to prevent an enhancement of the tolls to the extent he desired, remains. The report takes care to mention that the tonnage on which dues are charged is just two-thirds of the real tonnage, leaving the shareholders to see of how much the conventions are supposed to defraud them, for since the gross revenue of the Canal is now £1,200,000, the real tonnage should yield £600,000 more, the whole of which, if realised, would, it is obvious, go to the ordinary shareholders. The reckoning is doubtless fallacious, since, if the dues were raised by one half, a good deal of shipping would leave the Canal and take the Cape route, while other steamers would alter their construction as far as practicable to evade the charge; but nevertheless there would be some improvement in revenue and the shareholders believe their new partner, Great Britain, will help them to it. The end of it will doubtless be an increase of the tolls; for that all connected with the trade of the East must prepare themselves, but it will not be so great as the more eager of the Canal shareholders anticipate.

The cotton market is in a wretched state—paralysed, in fact, by the Eastern news. Otherwise there might have been a tendency to firmness, as the accounts of the growing crops in the States are very mixed in character. The June returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of about 3 per cent. in the acreage, comparatively late planting, good stands, except in cases of too early planting or inundation, growth not up to the average for the season, healthy and improving condition, and clean culture with the exception caused by heavy rains that stimulate growth and prevent working. The largest local reduction in area has been in Louisiana and Tennessee, and in parts of Texas corn has been substituted for cotton. This is by no means a very favourable report, but like our own harvest statements the worst accounts are perhaps placed in the foreground. The American grain crops are said to be the most abundant in the history of the country.

One big failure has been announced here today, that of an old established firm in the River Plate trade—Lumb, Wanklyn and Co., who a few years ago were thought to hold a high position. In fact they turned over their banking business there to a limited company here, called the Mercantile Bank of River Plate, with a capital of £2,000,000, now they have come down, with liabilities of £170,000. The River Plate region is in a wretched condition.

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THE GRAND POLO MATCH—BOMBAY *VS.* XVI. LANCERS.

THIS match, of which the result has already been notified, was played on Tuesday last on the large open space which at other times of the year is used as a parade ground. For some time past all lovers of sport have been looking forward to this game and the representatives of Bombay have, we know, been doing all they know to get themselves and their ponies in form and fit for the struggle. And it is evident their efforts had been pretty successful, for after one hour of the hardest fighting we have ever had the good luck to look on at, both ponies and men seemed to have any amount more go left in them and only anxious to continue till they made the drawn game a victory.

As might be expected the Lancers were not by any means behind hand in bringing their ponies to the ground in first-rate condition and smart appearance. Their ponies were smaller take them altogether than those of the home team, averaging, we should say nearer 12½ than 13 hands, which is the usual limit in height for polo ponies. Their smaller size seemed to give them the advantage in hardiness, rapid turning and quick stopping, but they were somewhat slower than their adversaries' tats.

Looking at the two teams as they stood waiting for the umpire's word to "hit off," the soldiers certainly looked like business, while it was no less evident that the men of peace meant fighting.

One noticed at once the difference in polo sticks carried by the two teams. The Lancers all had long and springy ones and the swinging back-handed hits they made, both on the off and near side, in the course of the game, showed they knew how to use them. Dr. Smith who played back for them throughout the game was particularly deadly with his back-handed strokes, and it was his certain play that more than once sent the ball well away from its dangerous proximity to their goal.

The Bombayites, on the other hand, armed themselves with short stout sticks, which give more power over the ball and favour the individual play which was conspicuous on their side.

The ground was, however, so heavy and wet, and the wind so high that we had not the good fortune to see so many of those long runs with the ball which Messrs. Graham, Remington and Boevey so often make in practice, whereas the Lancer tactics of big and more disjointed hitting were more suited to the occasion.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p. m., the Lancers having won the toss, playing from the pavilion end *with* the wind.

The goal flags were five yards apart, the length of the ground being 300 yards and breadth 200 yards.

The ball having been placed in the middle of the ground, Mr. Evetts, who with Mr. Lyttelton Symons had undertaken the duties of umpire, gave the word, and Mr. Remington and Colonel Wilkinson rode at it from points on their respective sides 50 yards from the ball. Mr. Remington got there just first but failed to hit it as did the leading Lancer, but he was closely followed by another of his own side who started the ball well away towards the Bombay goal, which Mr. Wyer was detailed to take care of while Dr. Smith did the same by the Lancers' goal.

After a hard tussle in the neighbourhood of the home goal, the ball was carried away back to the pavilion end again in spite of the wind which made it extremely difficult to hit the ball straight in that direction.

It was not long, however, before the certain hitting of the soldiers combined with their methodical play in backing each other up brought the ball again to the north end of the ground, where, on the far side from the tent, the water was standing in pools. Here prolonged scrimmages took place, the ball when it got into the water seeming positively glued to the ground, and time after time it was struck without being hit clear away. At last, however, the soldiers got it away again and shortly afterwards it was hit behind the goal line.

It was immediately brought out at the customary fifteen yards by Mr. Boevey and started off along the tent side where the ground was drier and the going better; but the wind would have its way and it was soon in touch on the far side. After being thrown in by Mr. Evetts, the Lancers got on the spot and took it well away towards their enemies' goal, but missed the shot and hit it behind again. By this time 22 minutes had elapsed and no goals got, the home team having been so far the more hardly pressed of the two.

Messrs. Blair and Aylmer meanwhile mounted their second ponies and the ball was again set rolling.

The Bombay team fought hard to get the ball away from near their own goal, but the Lancers played so well together that all their efforts were unavailing, and at 25 minutes from the commencement of the game a piece of bad or dangerous play, particularly in a wet and sticky ground, in trying to take the ball across in front of goal, gave the opportunity and Mr. Blair put the ball through scoring the first goal for the Lancers.

After 5 minutes' interval occupied in goals and mounting fresh ponies, the ball was placed in the middle of the ground and Mr. Craigie succeeding in getting first hit, and before long the ball was travelling in dangerous proximity to the cavalry goal.

Bombay with the wind were not to be resisted and Dr. Smith had a hard time of it defending his goal, till an unsuccessful shot sent the ball behind. When it had been again put under weigh some close struggling ensued in the heavy ground near touched on the far side till the steady play of the civilians again got the ball near their opponents' flags and a long shot by Mr. Boevey secured the goal. Ends were again changed after 6 minutes' interval, and both sides set to work in earnest to gain a conquering goal, as now nearly three quarters of an hour had passed and it had been agreed to play one hour only. The cavalry secured the first hit, and soon had the ball down at their opponents' end, who again adopting the dangerous tactics which lost them their first goal, failed to carry it back, and then a shot at goal by Dr. Smith narrowly missed the mark. Another shot at goal soon afterwards had a like result, but these repeated threatenings put the home team on their metal and playing well together they carried the ball again to the pavilion end of the ground. The contest now became hot indeed; the soldiers aided by the wind repeatedly hunting the ball right away back, whence it had been brought by gradual steady play and hard galloping.

The Hon. D. Graham once or twice rode round half the ground ball and all, taking it well up to the enemies' goal, and on one occasion had an easy shot had he only known how close he was to the flags. Twice it was hit behind the strangers' goal and once more behind their opponents! In the last few minutes Messrs. Donald Graham and Remington took the ball right down the ground closely followed by the rest of their side, but Messrs. Aylmer and Howard were also on the spot, and not to be gainsaid, while Dr. Smith was deadly with his effective back-handers.

When time was called no further goals had been got, so the match was declared drawn after an hour of as hard fighting as we may ever wish to see.

Where every one played his best and played well it would be invidious to particularize; the names of the players on both sides are given below and Bombay has to thank them for the most keenly exciting match it has yet seen. More especially must we thank the Lancers for coming so far to play us, and if anything can temper our regret at not having won the day, it is the thought that another match may possibly be arranged at some future time and the question as to who is best then fought out to an end.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT JEDDAH AND THE MAHOMEDAN PILGRIM TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have once more given prominence to the complaint of Hajee Abdool Rahmon Allarukia against the Consul at Jeddah in a subsidiary leader far removed from your purely editorial columns, I crave the indulgence of a little space in the humbler regions of your correspondence columns. By way of preamble allow me to remark that I admire the masterly stratagem adopted by Abdool Rahmon and his patron in securing admission even into a sub-editorial column wherein to give vent to their sorrows, so that Lord Derby and the public may believe that the opinions expressed are those of the editor. But though, Sir, you have deemed it proper to give them that vantage ground against persons who, besides being thousands of miles away, are unable by their official position to reply to such attacks except through their superiors, the truth must prevail in the end. On investigation, I venture to assert that the so-called petition will be found to be that of Hajee Abdool and his partners alone. They have every right of course to petition against what they suppose to be a grievance, but that is quite a different thing from giving a public complexion to a private matter.

The writer pretends to reply to my former letter, but does so in anything but a straightforward manner, still relying for support on the broken reed of abuse, sarcasm, and misstatements, (to use a mild expression). I did not deny that the firm of the Consul were steamer agents, but that they were "petty-fogging brokers," which the writer has not the candour to acknowledge, is untrue. Again, in his former effusion, the writer condemned the Consul for fining the Captain of the Dahlia. I corrected him by pointing out that he had overshot the mark, for it happened that the authorities at Aden had fined the Captain. Instead of acknowledging that this statement was false, the writer tries to buttress it up with a fresh departure from truth by alleging that the Consul was the charterer of the Dahlia. I say that there is no foundation for this assertion, and I beg you will ask Messrs. Knoop and Co., the agents here of the Dahlia through whom the steamer was chartered, who the charterers were. You will be told they were Hajee Curreem Mahomed and Co., to the best of my recollection, but most certainly not Beyts and Co., of Jeddah. In fact, I am told an action is still pending in the High Court between Messrs. Knoop and Co. for the owners of the Dahlia and Hajee Curreem Mahomed and Co. for the recovery of this very fine of £500. So much, Sir, for the veracity of your informant. *Ex uno disce omnia.* The writer of the article glosses over the fact (first brought to light in my former letter) of Hajee Abdool Rahmon being fined for issuing tickets for Calcutta by a steamer bound to Bombay, and the other fact of Mr. Evans issuing tickets for Bombay by a steamer bound to Bussorah. This is legitimate trading in the opinion of the writer in question, perhaps one that the Bombay Chamber lends its silent approval to by its taking up this case so eagerly. But I leave it to you, Sir, only to imagine the hardships, nay the bitter sufferings which those poor Hajees would have had to endure had not the Consul stepped in to stop it. Just fancy 500 or 600 men, women and children—such wretched beings, too—after being packed like sardines during the voyage and thinking when the steamer had cast anchor that their miseries were over, and they were home at last, cast adrift in quite a different country, with nobody to provide for them and not a soul to appeal to. This is the sort of trade, Sir, that the Consul is blamed for putting an end to. I think, Sir, that as the Chamber of Commerce has stirred in the matter, it should take up the broader question of the pilgrim trade, and inquire minutely into the glaring barbarities practised year by year in its very face and under the sheltering ægis of a civilised Government, in connection with what is little else than a slave trade. If it did so, it would be more becoming so august a body as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, instead of lending a hand to foster these very evils.

As Hajee Abdool has with little trouble succeeded in getting the Chamber to back up his petition, I am not asking too much, Sir, on behalf of persons who are absent, in begging the public will suspend their judgment till Lord Derby's reply is received. I will only add that Lord Derby has already expressed his approval of the Consul's conduct in the affair in question.

July 18. VERITAS PRÆVALEBIT.

P. S.—Having received a letter by the mail, I am in a position to state emphatically (1) that Evans apologized quite voluntarily, without threats of any kind, for having signed the petition; (2) that Evans had had his reply to that petition; (3) that the Consul never fined any captain; (4) that no restriction of any kind was ever put on any steamship company, such as the B. I. S. N. Co., the Austrian Lloyds, and Russian S. S. Co., as to engaging pilgrims, nor were they asked to furnish any security at all; (4) only speculators were required to deposit a security of £500; (5) that the Consul's firm did not use their official influence to monopolize the pilgrim trade, or to enrich themselves at the expense of other merchants; (6) that the Consul's firm acted up to the order by depositing the security required whenever they had a steamer consigned to them, not belonging to any public company; (7) that instances have occurred in which speculators have received money from a batch of pilgrims and have absconded, leaving it to the Consulate to deport their starving victims to India at the expense of the State. Last year over 500 of these wretched creatures were provided with passages by the Consul, partly at the expense of the State, and partly from charitable funds. Pray excuse my trespassing thus far on your valuable space.

V. P.

CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government have published a resolution on the outbreak of cholera at Panchgunny in which it is stated that "the opinion of the Medical Officer [illegible] as to the cause will be awaited." Until the [illegible] "opinion" public and private publication of this advantageously suspended. The judgment may be on the cause of an outbreak of [illegible] value of the "opinion" a knowledge of facts and [illegible] cholera will depend upon them. As yet I have seen [illegible] correct interpretation of satisfactorily account for [illegible] nothing published that will and what the public want [illegible] the outbreak in the school, We have medical officers [illegible] to know is how it occurred. has been limited to a few [illegible] whose experience of cholera [illegible] cases, and we have others who have seen a thousand: a good deal depends upon this experience since it is notorious that a book knowledge of cholera is worthless in India.

TRUTH.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before His Honour the First Judge.)

WILLIAM SMITH *v.* J. O. WEEKS, J. O. WEEKS *v.* WILLIAM SMITH.

In the above cases, which were heard on Monday last, Mr. Judge appeared for Mr. Smith, and Mr. Langley (of the firm of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) for Mr. Weeks. The first suit was brought for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 900, alleged value of the contents of a jewel box, and some furniture which had been left with Mr. Weeks by Mr. Smith at a time when the parties would appear to have been on very good terms together, but which Mr. Weeks now declined to give up until he had been paid by Mr. Smith a sum of Rs. 397, (representing a sum of Rs. 297 paid by Mr. Weeks, for coke supplied through him, at Mr. Smith's request, to the Apollo Bunder and Refreshment Rooms; and Rs. 100, due to Mr. Weeks from Mr. Smith for board and lodging) and for the recovery of which the second action was brought.

On the application of Mr. Langley, both suits were called on in the order, as to date, in which the summonses were issued, and were both decided together.

In the first case Mr. Smith deposed to the circumstances under which the box and furniture in question, came into Mr. Weeks' possession, and described the articles and things as best he could from memory, but he could not swear whether or not one or two articles which appeared in a list he had made that morning, were actually in the box when he handed it to Mr. Weeks. His wife, however, was more positive on the subject, and could say that the articles her husband could not swear to, were then really in, and ought therefore now to be found in the box. The box in dispute being voluntarily produced and forcibly opened by Mr. Langley, its contents were checked and found to agree with Mr. Smith's list.

As to the cross action, Mr. Smith deposed that he was not liable to pay for the coke supplied to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, inasmuch as he was not the proprietor of that establishment—that Mr. Weeks well knew that fact at the time—and that he had referred him for payment to Mr. Macfarlane.

Mr. Weeks, on the other hand, proved that Mr. Smith was believed by him to have been the sole proprietor of the rooms at the time the coke was supplied; that he supplied the coke to Mr. Smith as a personal friend, and to satisfy the Court that he had afterwards paid for it, he produced and put in the receipts passed to him for the monies so paid for the coke.

His Honour, in disposing of the cases, said that he had already decided in the case of Bapty *vs.* Macfarlane that Mr. Smith was the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, or rather that Mr. Macfarlane was not assuming, however, that some one else other than Mr. Smith had been the proprietor of the Refreshment Rooms, the question was to whom was credit given? Here, it was perfectly clear that credit had been given to Mr. Smith; and to put a simple case, he said that if A ordered B to send goods to C it was quite clear that A was bound to pay for the goods and not C, unless it could be shown that B had given credit to C and not to A. He, therefore, held that there must be a decree for the amount paid by Mr. Weeks for the coke, with costs, and professional fees Rs. 30. With reference to the Rs. 100, claimed by Mr. Weeks for board and lodging, though it had been admitted by Mr. Smith, inasmuch as Mr. Weeks had not intended at first to charge anything on that head, and having regard to Mr. Smith's circumstances, did not insist upon it now, he thought that might be disallowed. A verdict was then passed for the plaintiff in the first case for Rs. 900, without costs, to be reduced to nominal damages on the goods being restored, the goods not to be given up until the decree passed in favour of Mr. Weeks had been fully satisfied.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·581
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·911
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·1
Minimum do. do	76·4
General Direction of wind	W.S.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	691
Fall of Rain	1·01 inches.
Total fall during month	9·30 "
" " " year	22·18 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 19th	0·07 "

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Abbotts Smith, Esq., M. D., M.R.C.P., late Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital and the Finsbury Dispensary, the Metropolitan Free Hospital Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, and Senior Physician to the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c., &c., writes on the 25th of October, 1875: "It not unfrequently happens that first impression lose, with their freshness some of their force, and that in course of time opinions become modified. I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that the more extended experience of the use of Moller's Cod Liver Oil, in a very large number of cases, has only served to confirm the opinion that I expressed nearly ten years ago in a certificate which I then gave, viz., that it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained, that it can be readily taken by delicate persons and children, when other forms of oil are refused, owing to their unpalatableness, and that it is consequently, a valuable remedial agent in the treatment of consumption, and of many other affections accompanied by debility and wasting. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint, and pint Bottles. London depot, 521 Oxford-street, W. C.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 19TH JULY.

A Russian, agent lately arrived from Cabul, is reported to have had several secret interviews with the Ameer, who has received him favourably. His object is believed to be to obtain a pledge of the Ameer's neutrality in Merv affairs.

It is alleged that the Ameer has made a prisoner of the ex-Meer of Maimena.

The Ameer has sent a large number of mules to Peshawur. His object is doubtful.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF LORD LENNOX.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

The Hon'ble Lord Henry G. Lennox has resigned his appointment in the Ministry in consequence of his connection with the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

Latest telegrams from the seat of war state that the Turkish forces at Nissa, Pirot, and Belgradjik are converging on Alexinatza and Nikita. The forces in Herzegovina have reached Blagai close to Mostar without being opposed.

LONDON, 18TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7.
40's Mule Twist	0-10.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106½

The sum of £293,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.—19TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·83. Fall of rain 37 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 4 to 7, thermometer 82, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 47 cents.

MANGALORE, 9-55 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N. W., N. W. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 75. Fall of rain 1 inch 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong W., thermometer 93, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 83. Fall of rain 28 cents.

AFTER a delay of more than a year the Government of Bombay has at last consented, under orders from the Supreme Government, to allow Messrs. Sassoon and Co. to exercise their right of shipping opium from the Sassoon Dock. The manner in which the settlement of this question has been deferred from time to time by no means redounds to the credit of our local Government, although the delay has doubtless contributed to put many thousands of rupees into the coffers of the Port Trust, and has therefore served admirably to carry out the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul. We are glad that Messrs. Sassoon and Co. have at last obtained their rights in spite of the opposition of our local magnates, and we trust that Government will, in future, remember that it is no part of its duty to crush private enterprize, even though it be in support of its favourite creation, the Port Trust.

ON Tuesday evening the inauguration dinner of the Bombay Gymkhana took place in the Gymkhana Pavilion. The number of members and guests who sat down was 102. We should think that was about as large a gathering as Bombay has seen for a long time. Mr. Justice Bayley was Chairman.

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL and Mr. Justice Kemball have confirmed the conviction of Savitree and Dinbaee, of the charge of murder in what is known as the "Bandora Infanticide Case;" but have commuted the sentence of death passed upon both by the Sessions Judge of Tanna, Mr. Coghlan, to that of transportation for life. They took a merciful view of Savitree's case on the ground that she was a dependent, and that living in the compound of her mistress's bungalow, she probably thought she was to a certain extent bound to obey her mistress's orders. In the case of Dinbaee, their Lordships thought there were extenuating circumstances. The circumstances urged on her behalf in these columns some short time ago were exactly the considerations that commended themselves to their Lordships' minds in taking a merciful view of her case.

MR. FAWCETT proposed to move in the House of Commons on Tuesday the 4th July "that, in the opinion of this House, it would be unjust to throw on the people of India any part of the cost of erecting or maintaining a museum in London."

THE Ootacamund paper states that Prince Oomduth-Ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, brother of His Highness the Prince of Arcot, is to visit Ootacamund in a few days. The Prince will, it is said, be the guest of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to a contemporary announces that Colonel Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, has just returned from Jammu, after presenting the Maharaja of Kashmir with two high class thorough-bred English horses from Government, in acknowledgment of the presents sent to England through Mr. Lepel Griffin.

OUR advertising columns announce that Dr. Russell's work, "The Tour of the Prince of Wales in India and his visits to the Courts of Greece, Egypt, Spain and Portugal" will be published in October next. Abundance of time has been taken in the preparation of this work which will certainly be the best record of the remarkable travels of the Prince, and as it will be illustrated by Mr. S. P. Hall, the Prince's private artist, the desire to obtain a copy will doubtless be very general.

THE officers' survey class at the Thomason College has, a contemporary tells us, been abolished. Government for a long time persisted in keeping up the class, and sending officers to undergo a course; but what is stranger than all is that Government has now refused to acknowledge certificates obtained by the officers who have qualified in this class, and has told them they must pass the garrison courses before their claims to appointments can be recognized.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce at a meeting on Saturday last, a short report of which is published in another column, has decided to address the Government on the subject of the fall in the value of silver, and they think that the coining of rupees and the issuing of notes should be stopped, and also the importation of coined rupees or silver bullion from any foreign port. The Chamber cannot make up its mind as to the introduction of a gold standard, and so that point is left in abeyance.

UNPLEASANT forebodings are being entertained in Calcutta about the working of the new Municipal Act which shortly comes into existence. Municipal elections are about to take place in Calcutta similar to our own in Bombay, but as yet no European has come forward as a candidate for civic distinction. Sir Stuart Hogg has hitherto been an autocrat with formidable powers, for he has held the office of Municipal Commissioner and Commissioner of Police—a combination which in Bombay we are ignorant of.

WE are told by the *Madras Mail* that the Rev. R. Moberly, son of the Bishop of Salisbury, (formerly head-master of Winchester School) is visiting the Church of England Missions in Ceylon and India. He has completed Ceylon and Tinnevelly, and is at the present moment in Tanjore, where he preached last week to the S. P. G. congregation. He is expected in Madras in a few days. He has a number of cousins in India, including, in the Madras Presidency, two Colonels and a Major, all Royal Engineers.

WE read that Syed Yakoob Khan Turrah, who is now on his way to Simla as the envoy of his kinsman, the ruler of Kashgar, was in India before, in 1872. After accomplishing his mission to the Government of India, he then went on to Constantinople, with messages from his master to the Sultan of Turkey. Syed Yakoob is the nephew of the Ameer, and belongs to an illustrious family in Turkestan. One of his ancestors was a famous saint, who three times journeyed all over the civilized world, preaching and converting men to Islam. Shah Ali Hamidan, as he was called, was also the author, according to Vambery, of many books on æsthetic and mystical subjects.

LORD LYTTON is said to be astonishing his Secretaries by the amount of writing he does with his own hands, and by the extent to which his style innovates on the official models that have hitherto prevailed. I hear of another scathing minute, says a writer in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, but any hint as to its contents would, probably, only bring down on my head another charge of purloining State documents. Of course, under the circumstances, His Excellency is well abused by the adherents of the ancient official language. Let them, however, possess their souls in patience. Time will, no doubt, tame even the free and vigorous pen of the author of "The Coming Race." The "scathing minute" will be found in another column.

SEVERAL actions for libel have been filed lately in the courts at home against publishers of newspapers, which have been withdrawn after an apology had been made, but in an action begun on 30th June by Sir C. Russell against the *Hour*, the Lord Chief Justice said, the other day he intimated that they would not allow the process of the court to be used for obtaining an apology or explanation, and that if a rule was granted for a criminal information it must be understood that it must be carried to its legitimate consequences, and asked if Sir Charles Russell was prepared to abide by that condition. Counsel said that Sir C. Russell was prepared to proceed with the criminal information if required. The Lord Chief Justice then granted a rule remarking that the publication imputed dishonourable motives to Sir C. Russell.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* says:—An almost romantic story, which we believe to be a true one, comes to us from Faridpur. A prisoner from that district, under sentence of transportation for life, escaped, some eight years since, from Port Blair, in a small boat, and was picked up in mid-ocean by an outward-bound steamer, the commander of which he assured that he was a fisherman, and, while pursuing his vocation, had been carried out to sea by the tide. The steamer being bound to England, he was taken to that country, where he remained six months, and was then brought back to Calcutta. After staying in Calcutta for eighteen months, he ventured to return to his home in Faridpur, and had lived undiscovered for five years in the subdivision of Ferozepur, when some one, with whom he had a quarrel, denounced him to the police, and he was arrested, and, after making a full confession, much to the dismay of his family, sent in irons to Barisal.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Comm[illegible] reports on the state of the season and [illegible] for the week ending the [illegible] in the northern districts and Malabar. In Sind the river is now reported to be rising, though later than last year. Rain has fallen generally throughout Bombay, including Guzerat; more is much required in Kaira, Khandesh, Kattywar and the Southern Mahratta Country generally. In the Central Provinces the fall has been generally fair, but in Raipur, Bhandara, Chanda, and Balaghat insufficient for the rice crop. In Berar there has been a good fall. In Mysore the rain has been scanty and more is much needed; partial distress is apprehended. In Central India and Rajpootana there have been copious and general falls and prospects are good. Rain is reported from all districts of Bengal except Chumparun; it has been abundant in the Eastern and Central districts and Chota Nagpore, but scanty in the districts of Behar north of the Ganges; prospects are generally satisfactory. In the North-Western Provinces general rain has fallen. In Oudh the fall has been light, and more is wanted. In the Punjab rain is reported from all districts except Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Abundant rain has fallen in Assam and Burma.

THE *Times* on June 28 concludes an article on the Indian Army in the following words:—

There are not nearly enough regimental officers, and far too many officers of superior rank. Vested interests have hitherto prevented the adjustment of ranks, and we cannot but believe that a sweeping reform is urgently called for. Officers employed in civil posts should leave their regiments, or, at least, their places should be filled during the time of their absence. The Staff Corps itself might cease to exist without any great loss to the service. All modern experience has shown that such institutions are too apt to produce a class of officers who become often unfit for the field, yet cannot be denied active posts on the outbreak of war. Both Austria and France had such corps and have abolished them. It is absolutely necessary that officers of junior rank should return from time to time to their regiments, however valuable their services may be in other positions. Otherwise the Staff and the Army will not be in harmony. The staff will become ultra-official and in many cases inefficient, yet will consider regimental officers as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Regimental officers will miss the elevating influence of higher knowledge, and be jealous of the Staff at the same time that they lack confidence in it. The regiments should be kept up to their full strength of officers, and this remark applies equally to English regiments whether serving at home or in India. On the outbreak of war the ranks, already thinned, will have to supply a considerable number of Staff officers before the Army can take the field. In the first battle a battalion may lose half its officers and have to be filled up with inexperienced boys fresh from school. Both at home and in India a reserve stock of junior officers will be required in time of war. The restoration of a local Army in India is a more complicated question. If it were possible, more than half the difficulties of recruiting and organization would be solved at once. We should get a manageable force plentifully recruited for home and European service; while the Indian local Army would never lack recruits from among the wilder spirits who find the service of a battalion quartered at home too dull for their active energies. But of this we are quite certain—the re-organization of the Indian Army should be taken in hand vigorously, and treated not as a local question, but as one of Imperial magnitude and interest.

THE following letter from the Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* describes a state of affairs amongst the Germans which is not calculated to strengthen monarchical principles:—

The German Government, very seriously concerned at the dimensions which Social Democracy is assuming, lately proceeded with great energy and severity against Social Democratic societies and agitations. Even the Social Democratic Central Election Committee, which displayed unusual activity, and had founded branches in all important manufacturing towns, is now officially dissolved. Social Democratic meetings are strenuously watched over by police agents, and the slightest offensive reference to Crown or Government is a signal for their immediate suspension. Despite all precautions, this organization daily increases in proportion, and it would not be at all surprising if at the next elections a sensible addition should be made to its representatives in the Imperial Parliament. The complete stagnation of trade and industry, with a reduction of labour in all large manufactures, necessarily attended by the discharge of numerous workmen, gives such an impetus to the alluring representations of the Social Democrats and their descriptions of Socialism, that the people lend an only too willing ear. The important fact can also no longer be denied that the Social Democratic influence has even extended to the military. No particulars are known of the extent of their operations among the soldiers, the authorities observing strict secrecy on the result of their inquiries. But that serious apprehensions have been raised is proved by the stringent measures issued by the War Office with regard to any such movements in the army. Domiciliary searches have taken place in the barracks and lodgings of soldiers for Social Democratic newspapers and pamphlets, and any further reading of such publications, as well as frequenting places in which these destructive principles are propagated, is strictly forbidden. It is questionable whether these prohibitive measures will have any effect; for general conscription calling every citizen without distinction of politics to serve in the army cannot prevent Social Democrats being among the number. If ever in future an armed struggle ensues in Prussia or Germany between Government and the lower classes of the people, such as happened in Paris during the Commune, the Social Democrats will have considerable power in their hands through having served in the army when young, and gained an intimate acquaintance with the use of firearms. A revolution in Germany would be replete with the greatest dangers for the Government, as the revolutionists would only need weapons to fight in good order.

IT is proposed to have a grand Kheddah at Chamraj Nugger, near the Billigivirungum Hills, in the Madras Presidency, similar to one that took place in 1874 in the same locality. A Madras paper describes in the following extract how the business is to be performed:—"When the rains are well on, it is the custom of herds of elephants to descend into the low country jungles for the sake of the young grass, to eat saline earth at saltlicks, and to escape the elephant flies. At a distance of eight miles from the foot of the Hills, a river runs parallel to them; from this river two lines, each thirty yards wide, have been cleared through the jungle towards the Hills, and small heaps of stones at 50 yards apart along them mark where watchers are to be stationed and fires kindled. These lines are about one mile apart at the river, and thence diverge from each other, and near the Hills a cross line joins their extremities. When elephants come down the Hills, they enter the country enclosed by these lines, which will be at once occupied by men; and other sources of water supply being cut off, the elephants will be forced to come down to the river to drink. In doing so, they will cross another line parallel to the river, and not far from it, which will be occupied at once, and their range thus further curtailed. They must then cross the river into a cover on the opposite side, in which the herd was caught in 1874, and which is almost surrounded by an old irrigation channel, and has only five entrances; in this they can be easily enclosed, and then driven into the small Kheddah, where they will be secured by tame elephants. Arrangements were not nearly so perfect in 1874, but the herd was caught without trouble. There is at present, however, a great want of fodder, and catching operations will not be commenced till it is more abundant, for which rain is much wanted. The crops in the Chamraj Nugger direction are in poor order, owing to drought. The capture of the elephants will be a grand sight for those who are within reach at the time."

BOMBAY.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.—The organ recital which was to have taken place this afternoon has been postponed to Monday on account of the Polo match to-day.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A Hindoo, named Soojunlall Wishwanath, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse, charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Price.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan, named Deen Mahomed, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for obtaining, by false pretences, nine pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Cassum Ebrahim.

THE SURAT CONSPIRACY CASE.—Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta yesterday proceeded to Surat to defend Mr. Pherozesha Atha and his son, Mr. Hormusjee, who are charged with criminal misappropriation of money belonging to the Buxee of Surat. The case comes on for hearing this day before the Full Power Assistant Magistrate.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.—The case of the Municipal Commissioner *versus* the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, which was set down for further hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, was by consent postponed to the 26th instant, in consequence of Mr. Purcell, the counsel for the defence, being engaged in the appeal of the Bandora Infanticide Case.

KIDNAPPING.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, in which a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Goolam Akherwaree, stands charged with enticing away a minor under 14 years of age out of the keeping of his father and without the consent of such father, at the instance of Gunput Babajee, a coppersmith residing at Pydownee. The charge is in respect of complainant's son, named Vishnoo, aged 12 years, alleged to have been enticed away by accused in order to convert him to Islamism. Mr. Balcrishna Wassoodew Kirtakur appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee for the defence. On the application of the counsel for the defence, to which the counsel for the prosecution raised no objection, the case was postponed to the 25th instant. The prisoner was allowed to be held to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.

A PARSEE SWINDLER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Parsee, named Heerajee Dossabhoy, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, on three separate charges of obtaining money under false pretences. The first charge was at the instance of a Mr. Sharp, for obtaining Rs. 40 on the 10th instant under false pretences; the second charge was at the instance of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee with obtaining Rs. 30 on the 15th June last in a similar manner; and the third charge was at the instance of Captain McFarlane for obtaining Rs. 30 on the 28th June last under false pretences. The prisoner pleaded guilty to all the charges and His Worship, in disposing of the case, sentenced him to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail upon each charge, making an accumulated term of eighteen months.—The same prisoner was immediately after conveyed to the Girgaum Police Court and placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with two other separate charges of a similar offence as the former charge committed on parties residing within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of that Court, to which two offences the prisoner also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a further term of six months' hard labour upon each charge, making an extra term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment sentenced by the Senior Magistrate.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—The weather still continues wet and boisterous, showers of rain falling at intervals, and a dull and leaden sky frowning upon us every day. We shall be glad to see a break in the weather and hope it will come soon now. It is believed that there is enough of rain to cause the young plants and cereals to grow up and shoot forth, as they are expected to do in the middle of July. It is probable that we shall now have delightful and healthy weather. —*Deccan Herald.*

RIFLE MEETING.—We have the pleasure to announce that Government have sanctioned the bringing in of troops for the Central Rifle Meeting at Poona this year, and we hope and trust that officers commanding regiments will make a judicious selection of their best shots so that the honour of the Bombay Army in the shooting line may be upheld. Now is the time for Rifle Clubs and individuals to go in for practice on every occasion on which the weather will permit.—*Id.*

A YOUNG man in a music shop was lately overpowered by a fastidious young lady, who wanted to purchase "Mr. Hood's—a—song of the—a—gentleman's undergarment." The young man is still alive.

IT was a printer who perpetrated this double barrelled, breech-loading, pun-conundrum: Why is an old man's farm in Texas like the focus of a sun-glass? Because it's the place where the sons raise meat.

A FARMER, whose front gate has caused him much annoyance and expense, vows that if he were to build another house he would put the front yard in the cellar. It looks as if he didn't want his daughter to have a bit of pleasure.

JUDGE BLACK, of Pennsylvania, declines to become a candidate for the Presidency. He says he has never done anything yet to be ashamed of, and as long as he can get all the chewing tobacco he wants he never will.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

CEASE, RUDE BOREAS.—The *Times* states that the 81-ton gun is to be bored yet again. If the 81-ton gun is only bored half as much as the public is with it there will remain nothing left but an augeriferous reputation and a heavy bill of charges.—*Fun.*

APPEARANCES are often deceitful, but when a man who is engaged to a red-headed girl is seen at midnight with both arms round a street lamp telling it it is too sweet to live, it is usually safe to presume that a new kind of temperance bitters has been introduced into the neighbourhood.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is announced that one of the first acts of the new Sultan of Turkey was to come out with a new Hatt. What a civilised person his Majesty must be! Any other Turk would have worn a turban as a matter of course. The Western nations ought to feel complimented.—*Judy.*

THE BANDORA INFATICIDE CASE.

THE SENTENCES COMMUTED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

YESTERDAY at the Appellate Side of the High Court, an argument on appeal in the Bandora Infanticide Case which has of late occupied much public attention, and in the Parsee community particularly excited a deep interest, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. The division court in which their Lordships sat, is a very small one, and from its size was necessarily crowded by a number of Parsees and others. On a bench, facing their Lordships, sat six of Dinbaee's younger children,—little understanding the solemn nature of the enquiry which, in a short time, was to decide whether their unfortunate mother should die an ignominious death upon the gallows or be condemned to pass the rest of her days, far away from friends and relations, in a distant clime to them and to her unknown.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by the Government Pleader, appeared in support of the conviction and sentences. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Dinker Gungadhur, appeared for Dinbaee. Savitree had presented a petition on appeal; but was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Dinbaee, said no formal appeal had been filed, solely on the ground that he understood counsel were heard in such cases when they came up for confirmation of sentence.

Mr. Justice Melvill said that, when cases came up for confirmation of capital sentences, the Court was willing to hear counsel for the prisoners.

Mr. Inverarity said he appeared for Dinbaee, the mother of the child that was said to have been murdered at Bandora; and the points to which he would beg the Court's attention were—1, That there was no satisfactory evidence to show that Dinbaee was a consenting party; and (2) that, if there was, the consent was given under such circumstances that they must excite the sympathy of all who heard the evidence, and which would tend to extenuate the offence to a very considerable degree. The evidence was that Dinbaee gave birth to a female child about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th April last, and that it was killed some four or five hours later, that is about 7 A. M. The learned counsel thought that the Court must have found in this case peculiar circumstances which they did not find generally in cases of infanticide by the mother. It was in evidence that other and outside people were called in at the time of labour, and that measures were taken to preserve the life of the child, which showed that there was no design on the part of Dinbaee to kill the child. Such a design did not appear to have been contemplated by any one for some time after the child's birth; and then Dinbaee was in a state of weakness and exhaustion when she could not control or prevent what was taking place about her. The first witness called in the case was the police patel, Alexis Antone Dias, whose evidence did not go much further than the finding of the body of the child; but the evidence was important in this respect, that it showed that Dinbaee made no attempt to conceal that she was pregnant, and that the patel had set a man to watch her state and her progress towards delivery. The next witness was Vishram, who took the dead body of the child to a doctor, who found a mark on the throat and a piece of cloth stuffed into the child's mouth. The learned counsel read the evidence of the above two and succeeding witnesses in the case, and commented upon it as he proceeded. The next witness was the doctor, whose evidence showed that the child was born alive; that there was a mark on the neck; and that the navel string was three inches long, properly cut and properly tied, showing that up to that time there was no design to kill the child. The doctor spoke of the state of decomposition in which he found the body; but that was, said the learned counsel, owing to the length of time at which the *post mortem* examination was made. Then came the evidence of persons who lived in the bungalow of Dinbaee. The evidence of Raghoo Bapoo, the gardener, was important as showing that, on two separate occasions, he was sent to fetch the woman Angelica. On the first occasion, she refused to come, and he was sent again by Dinbaee's daughter, and then she came. The learned counsel said this evidence showed that there was no design on the part of Dinbaee to kill the child. She woke up the gardener and told him to fetch Angelica to assist at the delivery, and not with the intention to kill the child. The next witness was Angelica, who was also called Anjoo; and her evidence showed that, when she got there and refused to cut the navel string of the child, two Mahratta women were sent for.

Mr. Justice Kemball—Is she a midwife?

Mr. Inverarity said she was not, but she was a neighbour who was called in to assist at the delivery. Her evidence showed that no attempt at a concealment of the birth was made, and that everything was done for the preservation of the child. Her evidence also showed that Dinbaee was at the time in a state of insensibility. One circumstance on which the Sessions Judge relied was that when Maneckbaee arrived, Dinbaee was in an exhausted state, but not insensible, and that she even walked a short distance and washed herself. Now, the learned counsel said that circumstance was the cause of the hemorrhage which must have taken place. A woman, when delivered, should be lying in a horizontal posture; but when she was allowed to walk about and wash herself, the result must be loss of blood and consequent exhaustion. There was no reason why Angelica, who had no connection with Dinbaee, should come forward and state what was not true. As to the contradiction in her evidence, the learned counsel said it was highly probable that she (Angelica) was asked by Goolbaee to go into the next room and rock the child in the cradle. The next two witnesses were Goolbaee and Jayejee; and the learned counsel submitted that the mere fact of their being Dinbaee's daughters was no sufficient reason why their evidence should not be believed. Admittedly they were likely to tell no more against the mother than they could help it; but their evidence must be carefully considered, especially when it was corroborated by independent witnesses like Angelica and Munnoo. The learned counsel next read and commented upon the evidence of Munnoo, which showed that although Dinbaee walked to the washing place, so exhausted she was that she did not speak a word to the woman all the time. There was no reason alleged why Munnoo should not speak the truth; and she proved up to the hilt that every care was taken for the preservation of the child after birth. The girl Goolbaee was about sixteen years of age, and she said she did not know that her mother was pregnant, which was very likely, because to a girl of her age the mother would not think it prudent to say that she was pregnant under her circumstances. The evidence of the other girl Jayejee showed that exhaustion and insensibility occurred after her mother had sat up and walked to the washing place; and that was precisely the time when the flooding and loss of blood must have occurred. If it was a got-up storey, she might have said that Dinbaee became insensible soon after confinement; [illegible] so, and fixed upon the ti[illegible] but she did not say [illegible] when, owing to loss of blood, Dinbaee might [illegible] be expected to have become completely exhausted. The only other evidence was that of Jumsoo, the servant, which showed that Maneckbaee was in the habit of visiting Dinbaee every day, and that he was in the habit of seeing her, and could not therefore [illegible] be mistaken as to her identity. That was all the oral evidence in the case; and the learned counsel [illegible] submitted it showed clearly that Dinbaee, after being [illegible] moved about in this imprudent manner by the midwives, became exhausted and senseless. On this point, the learned counsel referred their Lordships to the opinion expressed by Dr. Murphy in his "Lectures on Midwifery," p. 426, to show what the effect would be on a woman, after delivery, if she departs from the horizontal posture. If that was so, if Dinbaee from loss of blood became completely exhausted and senseless, she would not be in a state to give any consent at all, or any reasonable consent, to the child being killed in a few hours after delivery. Now, the main evidence against Dinbaee was her two confessions; but they were confessions, said the learned counsel, made under circumstances on which the Court would place no reliance. She was taken away in a bullock cart at 5 p. m. on the 16th April in the custody of the police, and she was detained in their custody until the following morning. Looking at the similarity of the confessions made by Dinbaee and by Savitree, their Lordships would be of opinion that they were statements which were put into the mouth of Dinbaee, and that she made them in the hope of being allowed to go home or of getting some advantage by making a clean breast of it. Such confessions, if made to police officers, were inadmissible in evidence. If this case had occurred in Bombay, and this woman, after remaining all night in chowkey, had next morning made a confession before Sir Frank Souter, it would not be admitted in evidence, even though made to a European police officer of undoubted integrity and veracity. Then, again, these confessions, upon the face of them, did not appear to be spontaneous confessions; and the same form of expressions appeared in both, leading to the conclusion that they were the prompting of some acute policeman, who was aware of the difficulty of obtaining a conviction in cases of infanticide unless there was evidence to show that the child was born alive and had been breathing. These confessions, therefore, must have been obtained by some inducement of hope or fear. The probabilities of the case were opposed to the statement Dinbaee was alleged to have made, and it was inconsistent with the means she took for the preservation of the child soon after its birth. But if their Lordships were of opinion that effect must be given to those statements, then the learned counsel said they must be taken with the rest of the case. If Dinbaee had the design to kill her child, it would have been carried out during her pregnancy or soon after the birth of the child. Outside persons would not have been invited to come and render assistance, nor would the navel string have been properly cut. It must also be borne in mind that she must have been in a state which rendered her unable to resist the influences brought to bear upon her. The Sessions Judge seemed to be of opinion that Maneckbaee could not have been convicted, as the chief witnesses against her were Dinbaee's own daughters; and that the idea of accusing her was an afterthought. The judge, however, overlooked the fact that Dinbaee mentioned her at a much earlier period of the case—namely, on the 17th April. The circumstances of the case pointed to some outside influence being brought to bear upon Dinbaee before the child was killed. They all knew that the Parsee community were extremely jealous of the virtue of their females; and the learned counsel did not think there was a Parsee, either at Bandora or in Bombay, who did not view the disgrace brought upon Dinbaee as a disgrace not only to herself but to the Parsee community. Referring to printed resolutions in Gujerattee, which were passed by the Parsee community in July 1870, Mr. Inverarity said very extraordinary penalties were inflicted upon any Parsee female who went astray. The penalties contained in the resolutions he held in his hands were extreme penalties, inflicted not only upon the erring woman, but upon her children. They would be denied access to the fire-temples and the Towers of Silence, and would be treated as outcastes. It must have been in answer to Maneckbaee, who said that "the child cannot live according to our religion," that Angelica replied: "If it cannot live according to your religion, give it to our religion." If their Lordships thought that Dinbaee gave her consent, the learned counsel submitted she gave it when she was in an extremely weak and exhausted state, and when her mind was worked upon by the terrors held forth by Maneckbaee, who told her that the child should not live. The learned counsel submitted the evidence did not satisfactorily prove that Dinbaee was a consenting party to her child's death; and that there were many extenuating circumstances which would induce the Court not to confirm the sentence of capital punishment.

Mr. Purcell, for the Crown, submitted that the conviction against both prisoners ought to be affirmed. The principal ground urged by his learned friend in Dinbaee's favour was that she was not sensible. Unfortunately for his learned friend, the evidence clearly disproved the suggestion. First of all there were her own confessions against her; and nothing had been shown to render them unreliable. His learned friend had suggested some midwifery questions which had nothing to do with the case. It might be that hemorrhage and flooding might occur in such cases, but as a matter of fact no such thing occurred in this case. That was proved by the fact that the next day she was considered to be in a fit state to be removed to the police chowkey, where she gave collected and sensible answers. If she was extremely weak and exhausted, the police certainly would not have been so cruel as to put her to the torture of an examination. Dinbaee resorted to the usual method of accusing another; but there was no evidence that any threat had been exercised towards, or any hope held out to her. Another circumstance was that this was an easy delivery. Dinbaee was a woman in the prime of life, and this was a late delivery, and she was able to move about. Such cases often occurred in England: a woman was delivered, and the next day she was at her loom. Now, the story about Manockbaee was an afterthought and was untrue; and in justice to her, although she had nothing to do with the case, and he did not represent her, the learned counsel would refer their Lordships to the Sessions Judge's remarks upon that point. Dealing with the evidence of Dinbaee's two daughters, the learned counsel pointed out the discrepancies in their evidence, remarking they had no doubt a strong motive in trying to shield themselves and their mother. The true view of the case, the learned counsel said, was that Manockbaee was not present there; that the father of the child appeared in a cowardly manner to have consented to the death of the child; and the mother and the girls also consented. It was perfectly clear that Dinbaee was not insensible at the time, and that she consented. The question of premeditation, Mr. Purcell submitted, had nothing to do with the confirmation of the sentence; for it was a matter for the consideration of the Court below. The learned gentleman submitted that the conviction upon the evidence before the Court ought to be confirmed; and said, as to the alteration of the sentence, that it was a matter for the consideration of their Lordships.

Mr. Inverarity spoke briefly in reply to his learned friend's remarks.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that in this case, two persons named Dinbaee and Savitree, who had been convicted at the Tanna Sessions of the charge of murder, were before the Court on a confirmation of the sentences of death passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of Tanna. It was in evidence that Dinbaee gave birth to a female child at 2 a.m. on the 16th April 1876, and it was also in evidence that a few hours after birth, the child died and was buried. With reference to Savitree, the learned judge said she had admitted her guilt, and nothing was said in her petition in extenuation of her offence, but she prayed for mercy. The Court thought that justice would be satisfied if they commuted the sentence passed upon her to transportation for life. She was a dependent and lived in the compound of her mistress's bungalow, and might have felt that she was to a certain extent bound to obey the orders given to her. Dinbaee was convicted of aiding and abetting the murder of the child. It was not necessary, their Lordships thought, to go into the evidence at any great length; because it was clear the conviction must depend almost entirely upon the two confessions made by her. Her statement was that, after delivery and in her weak state, she consented to the murder and promised Savitree two rupees for killing the child. Their Lordships had no reasonable doubt that her confession was in the main correct. Her statements were sufficient to show that she abetted the murder of the child; and as the abetment of murder was under the law tantamount to murder, the conviction of murder must be upheld; and the Court accordingly upheld it. A very able argument had been addressed to the Court by Mr. Inverarity pleading for mercy on the ground of extenuating circumstances; and the Court had to consider whether the extenuating circumstances were such as to induce them to make a representation to Government for a commutation of the sentence of death. Dinbaee's excuse was that Maneckbaee came to her house at 7 o'clock the next morning, the 17th April, and asked her why, being a member of such a high family, she allowed the child to exist, and urged that some one should be hired to kill the child. In the view their Lordships took of this excuse, it became necessary to consider what was the case against Maneckbaee. (Reads the remarks of the Sessions Judge with reference to Maneckbaee.) Now, in justice to the magistrate their Lordships felt bound to say that the censure passed by the Sessions Judge was not merited. There was a strong *prima facie* case against Maneckbaee; and the magistrate, in their Lordships' opinion, was bound to commit her. The Sessions Judge was not correct when he stated that Maneckbaee was brought on the stage simultaneously with the allegation of Dinbaee's insensibility when the child was murdered. It was true Savitree did not mention Maneckbaee, but Dinbaee named her from the very first when she was questioned, on the morning of the 17th April; so that the statement as to the connection of Maneckbaee with the transaction was not an afterthought. No doubt the evidence was full of contradictions and inconsistencies, still nevertheless, looking to the evidence and the early statement made by Dinbaee as to Maneckbaee's presence, the Court had no doubt that she did go to Dinbaee's house although she herself denied being present there. It was also true that she must have exercised considerable influence upon Dinbaee's mind in the state in which Dinbaee then was. Their Lordships considered that Dinbaee's statement upon that point must be accepted as true. As Mr. Inverarity justly observed, there did not appear to have been any premeditation to kill the child. Dinbaee appeared from the evidence, when the labour came on, to have sent for a midwife; and until the midwife left, everything seemed to have been done, as Mr. Inverarity said, for the preservation of the child. In fact, no attempt had been made by Dinbaee to conceal the birth or to kill the child. The question then was, what was her state when Maneckbaee came to her house? She had delivered, and was suffering from weakness and pain, and was in a state of physical prostration. The Parsee community had provided heavy punishment and disgrace against incontinency in their females; Dinbaee's terrors might have been easily excited; and she was in such a state as to lend a willing ear to suggestions which she would have not listened to when in the enjoyment of all her faculties. She was therefore entitled to every indulgence. But their Lordships must confirm the sentence. They had no power to pass a lighter sentence; but they would recommend her case to the merciful consideration of Government. The order of the Court, therefore, [illegible] was that the convictions [illegible] tences on both Savitree and Dinbaee be commuted to transportation for life.

Dinbaee's children and relations, who had assembled in Court, left immediately, their minds being evidently relieved of the painful anxiety they must all have felt as to her fate.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. ct
Tuesday, July 18	0 70	0 78	1 01
Previously registered	20 41	24 59	21 27
Total up to date	21 11	25 37	22 28

THE POLO MATCH—XVI LANCERS *VS.* III. HUSSARS.

THIS match was played yesterday evening. The weather fortunately was finer than on the previous day, but the ground was if anything rather more slippery than when the Lancers played Bombay.

The number of spectators was even greater on this occasion; three sides of the ground being completely blocked with lookers-on; and as a moderate computation, we believe there must have been between 3,000 or 4,000 persons present. The game began sharp at 5.30 p. m. and was exceedingly well contested throughout. The Hussars won the toss and chose the pavilion end, playing with the wind. At 6-10 the Lancers made a goal and after an interval of five minutes play was resumed, but as no further goals resulted, the Lancers were declared victors. We hope to be able to give a detailed account of the match to-morrow. The following are the names of the players:—

XVI. LANCERS.	III. HUSSARS.
Col. Wilkinson	Col. Blundell.
— Blair, Esq.	Dr. Anderson.
— Aylmer, Esq.	Capt. Napier.
— Evitts, Esq.	— Alexander, Esq.
Dr. Smith.	Van Courtland, Esq.

Messrs. Craigie and Remington acted as umpires. A match between Bombay and 3rd Hussars will be played to-morrow (Friday).

We are requested to state that the ladies' day at the pavilion is to be to-day, as so many had to forego their skating yesterday and give their kind assistance in brightening the tent with their presence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided at the sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following cases were disposed of:—

RE OODOWJEE GHEGA.

In this case the insolvent, by his counsel, sought for an interim order, and was opposed by Mr. Starling, on behalf of Luckmidass Khimjee, on the ground that the insolvent's expenses as shown by his schedule had been excessive for a man without capital. He had lived at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum and was at the same time losing money. Many of the items of expenditure were of a suspicious nature, such as sums handed to his father-in-law, his brother's father-in-law, and more particularly the item of various expenses. The order was refused.

RE FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee in this case applied for six months' time. The insolvent's schedule was filed. His Lordship granted three months' further time.

RE JAMES MORRIS.

Mr. Gill on behalf of the insolvent applied to make absolute the rule *nisi* granted on the last Court day, which His Lordship granted.

RE NAWAZBAI WIDOW OF HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Starling applied to His Lordship for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent. Mr. Tyabjee opposed the application on behalf of Cursetjee Burjorjee Bottlewalla, an opposing creditor, on the ground that moveable property to the value of Rs. 2,000 which the insolvent possessed was not accounted for. The learned counsel also thought the whole schedule a suspicious one. His Lordship granted an interim order for three months.

RE VINAYOK MANGESH BHAT.

Mr. Wagle made an application to withdraw the insolvent's petition which was granted.

RE WILLIAM STEVEN AND CHARLES STEVEN.

Mr. Jardine applied for rule *nisi* on behalf of the insolvents who are veterinary stable-keepers. The application was granted.

RE FUZULLA CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Starling on behalf of the insolvent moved for leave to file a fresh petition on the affidavit of the insolvent. Mr. Tyabjee opposed on behalf of Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani on the ground that it was not allowable for insolvents to come to this Court the very next Court day after the petition was dismissed; that the statements in the schedule were utterly incorrect and there were many discrepancies in the same. The insolvent's object seemed to unnecessarily annoy and harass his creditors. His Lordship refused the application.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

ON Tuesday at the High Court the following short causes were heard before Sir Charles Sargent:—

THE LONDON B. & M. BANK *v.* BOMONJEE HORMUSJEE.

In this case which was fourth on the day's list, Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, applied for a postponement for one month, as a question of identity had arisen which it was desirable to settle. The defendant was not present, His Lordship granted the adjournment, directing notice to be served on the defendant.

SORABJEE F. POCHKHANAWALLA *v.* SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE.

In this case Mr. Pigot applied for a postponement for one week, on the ground that the parties were negociating a settlement. Motion granted.

MOTILAL SEWLAL *v.* SHAMRAO RAMCHUNDER.

This case was struck out, no parties being present.

G. R. TRIPHOOK *v.* SEYMOUR BISCOE.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff, under instructions from Messrs. Fletcher and Smith. In this case the plaintiff who is the assignee of the original creditor, sought the balance of a sum of Rs. 3,000, due by the defendant, on foot of an agreement made and executed by him, whereby he had agreed to discharge certain liabilities incurred by him on foot of three promissory notes, with interest thereon by instalments. The defendant had failed to meet the instalment due on the 5th February, 1875, and the present action was accordingly brought.

His Lordship objected to the claim for Rs. 179 as interest, inasmuch as it was not mentioned in the agreement.

Judgment for Rs. 2,500 and costs, with interest from day of judgment.

MARIMBAI, WIDOW *v.* ASHABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiff.

Service of the summons having been proved, Mr. Starling stated that this was a suit to recover a sum of money due on foot of a certain promissory note, and interest thereon, and other money advanced with interest thereon, amounting in the whole to Rs. 2,047-0-8, with further interest and Rs. 1,415, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent., with costs and interest on judgment.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 12TH JULY.

The case for the prosecution is not yet concluded, but will probably be closed to-morrow. The principal witness examined to-day was the Government juptedar in charge at Timba before the Thakore's men were sent there. His evidence and his reports, which were put in are not in accordance with the story told by the other witnesses for the prosecution.

At the opening of the Court, Jeewa Mehta was re-called for cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Branson, he said—"When I got to Timba, there were not any Durbaree men firing at the Deli. I saw them firing afterwards from the Chora. Nathoobhoy was sent shortly after the Bhawa returned. That was after the cannon were brought. Two shots were fired from the cannon after the Bhawa returned, and afterwards Nathoobhoy was sent to the Deli. During the four days that elapsed between the coming of the troops and the disturbance, I was not at Timba. I was at Sankakra. Futtebhoy Jamal Kissi has been living with the witnesses for the prosecution. I do not know where he is now.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—Jamal Kissi came here a few days ago with a letter. I have not seen him since, and I believe he went away again.

Koobia Dewaram, examined by Mr. Payne, said—I am a Brahmin, and a beggar. I recollect the Durbaree men coming to Timba about six months ago, under Ali Mahomed. I know Pranlall Pitamber. While the Durbaree men were in Timba, he gave me a letter, which I took by his directions to Jhalam Singh. That was three days after the Durbaree men arrived. When I gave Jhalam Singh the letter, he was in the kanoo of the Deli with Munoobhai, Radabhai, and another man. Jhalam Singh took the letter and read it, and told me to go away. There was a sepoy, Pero, and two or three others standing near Jhalam Singh, armed. I did not see any men on the tower.

Mr. Payne put in the copy of the letter spoken of by Pranlall yesterday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The Durbaree men were posted in and near the Chora. After I had delivered the letter, I went out into the fields, and returned two or three days after the riot. Ten or twelve other people left the village, because they were afraid.

By the Court—I left the village early in the day, before noon, on the day before the fight. I went into the Deli with the letter about 9 o'clock in the morning. I did not leave the village because I was afraid of a disturbance, but to avoid being made use of by the Durbaree men to carry messages. The ten or twelve other men left for the same reason. Jhalam Singh read the letter I took to him himself. He told me to go away before he read it. I did not speak to him when I delivered the letter. I did not speak to anyone in the Deli.

Jeewa Mehta was re-called and said that the Bhawa who carried the other message to the Deli could not be found. Efforts had been made to find him in order to call him as a witness.

Tricumrai, the Government juptedar at Timba, was [illegible] by Mr. Payne for cross- [illegible] next called, and tende[illegible] examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson the witness said—I was appointed juptedar at Timba in February 1875.

Mr. Branson applied for two Government orders to the witness as juptedar, for two reports made by him in that capacity; and for an extract from the miscellaneous file book of the Agency, containing an abstract of a petition by the Girassias, and Captain Hunter's order thereupon, dated the 9th of January, 1876.

Cross-examination resumed—I collected the *santi vero* from the village in 1875, and the Thakore's share was handed over to him. No opposition was made to that by the Girassias of Timba, or to the my collecting of the tax. While I was at the village of Samadiara Chok, in January, 1876, I received the order produced. (Order from Captain Hunter, instructing the witness to go to Timba and see if there were any Girassias from other villages there, and stating that when he arrived there he would receive further orders, was put in.) In consequence of that order, I went to Timba the same day. I did not find any Girassias from other villages there. I made enquiries from Hurrishunker, the fouzdar, about the matter. I made a list of the sepoys and servants in the service of the Girassias at Timba. When I left Samadiara, I did not know that there were troops expected at Timba. I went to the Deli and did not see any more than the usual number of people. There were only the Girassias and their personal attendants. The Durbaree sepoys under Ali Mahomed arrived the next day. I heard that a number of the Thakore's men had arrived, and I went out to meet them. They were standing near the Chora on the Deli side. Ali Mahomed gave me an order from Captain Hunter, dated the 3rd of January. (Order put in, informing the witness as juptedar that the Thakore's men had come to take over the attachment on the village, and instructing him to persuade the Girassias not to offer resistance.) The Girassias and their men were standing at their chopat. I did not hear them saying anything. I did not hear them abuse the Durbaree people, or challenge them to fight. When Ali Mahomed gave me the order from Captain Hunter, I went to the Girassias and spoke to them; and I have made a report to Captain Hunter as to what took place.

Report of the witness to Captain Hunter, dated the 7th of January, was put in and read.

The report stated that the witness had made inquiries personally, and had asked Hurrishunker, as the Palitana fouzdar, and he found there were no strange Girassias in the village. The report further stated that when the witness spoke to the Girassias, on the arrival of the Durbaree troops in the village, they (the Girassias) said they did not wish to prevent the Thakore's men taking over charge of the village and the cornyard, but would not allow them to "walk round" their Deli, and added that if the Sirkar directed them to go, they would go with their families to any place appointed. In absence of such an order, however, they should continue to watch their Deli, and if the Palitana men "assailed their honour" they could not let them do so. The report further stated that the witness had made over the attachment to Ali Mahomed, and at the close was given a list of the names of 25 sepoys and servants as being with the Girassias in the Deli.

Cross-examination resumed—The statements made in that report are true. Ali Mahomed did not make any complaint to me that the Girassias or their men had abused him or his troops. He did not complain that he had been obstructed in any way, but said the Girassias were standing in front as if to oppose him. When I went to the Girassias, I spoke to Jhalam Singh, Meerobs, and Munoobhai, who were all standing together. I explained Captain Hunter's order to them, and they said they did not object to the Thakore's men taking charge of the grainary and the village, but they were standing there because the Durbaree men were trying to come towards the Deli. I don't remember whether they said anything else. I wrote my report to Captain Hunter when my memory was fresh. I cannot say whether there seemed to be a larger number of men with the Girassias than there would be if they and all their servants were collected together; I had never seen them all together before. There were seven or eight Girassias, who all lived in the Deli. There were two or three female servants among the men. I made over charge of the village and the revenue management to Ali Mahomed. So far as I know, no opposition was offered to his taking that charge by the Girassias. After I had given over charge to him, I went away to Waluka. I made inquiries before I went as to where Purtab Singh was, and looked for him in the fulwaddy for him, but did not see him. I was told by the Girassias that he had gone out. I had made inquiries about him before, and was told he had been at Timba for three months, on account of scarcity in his own village, but they were willing to send him away if the Sircar wished it. I was told that he had sown wheat in the fulwaddy at Timba. After I had spoken with the Girassias, I told Ali Mahomed that if he and his men did not go towards the Deli there would not be any opposition offered to them. Until I returned to them from the Girassias, the Durbaree men stood where they were. They were afterwards stationed in and about the Chora and the Dhulio Chora, behind the Deli, near the gate of the village, in the grainyard, and round the outside of the village. While I was at Waluka, I got another order from Captain Hunter, dated the 7th of January. (Order put in, to the effect that the Girassias must disperse their men, or if any disturbance occurred they would be held responsible.) On receiving that order, I went back to Timba, and went to the Girassias. I reached Timba about half past ten in the morning. I explained the order to Jhalam Singh, who said they had no intention of opposing, and if Government did not wish them to remain they should be provided with carts when they would go away. Jhalam Singh also said the Girassias had borrowed thousands of rupees to send their sons to England in hopes of justice. Ali Mahomed told me they had put stones on the towers for purposes of resistance, and when I remonstrated with Jhalam Singh he denied it and asked me to go and look. I did not go, as I had no orders to do so. I made a report to Captain Hunter of what took place. (Report put in and read in Guzerattee). The statements contained in that report are true. When I saw Jhalam Sing on that occasion, he was sitting with four or five others on the chopat, and I saw three or four other men in the Deli. I did not send any one to see if there were any stones on the towers, but Jhalam Singh took Kaloo, sowar, inside the Deli to see. I saw Kaloo, sowar, afterwards, and he told me Jhalam Sing had shown him his house and the towers, and in the latter he had seen one stone covered with dust, and a jinjal without a stock. I did not see any jinjals on either of the towers, nor any newly made loopholes either. Ali Mahomed did not complain to me of new loopholes having been pierced, but he said that a man had put a gun through one of the holes made as an outlet for waste water. I looked at the hole, and it was green and slimy. Jhalam Singh asked me to remain there for two days, saying that otherwise the Durbaree men would misrepresent matters to the Sircar. The Girassia appeared to be alarmed by the presence of the Durbaree troops, and Munoobhai the blind man, cried. There was not anything in the conduct of the people in the Deli that led me to suppose that they wished to fight with the Durbaree people. Both sides then seemed quiet. I told Ali Mahomed that the Girassias did not want to fight and were willing to go away if they were provided with carts. Ali Mahomed said—"Do you see their obstinacy? They will listen to the Government but they will not listen to the Thakore Sahib." He told me to write to Captain Hunter, that if he would provide carts for the Girassias of the three villages, Timba, Motisarri, and Sankakra, they would go. I did not ask Ali Mahomed to provide carts, but simply told him what Jhalam Singh had said. There are 35 Bhayadi villages in Palitana, and the Girassias of all of them have, and always have had, arms. Whenever any of them came to me for business, they came armed with swords.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—I am not now in service. I was summoned to give evidence for the defence. I did not furnish the vakeels for the defence with the dates of my reports. I had not a statement of my evidence taken down by them. I did not tell them what evidence I was going to give. My reports are quite accurate, and I have stated everything that I thought was of importance in them. I knew some of the Girassias of Timba; not all of them. I have lived at Timba, altogether, at different times, about six weeks or two months. (The witness named seven of the Timba Girassias, and said there were one or two more there whose names he did not know.) I knew one or two of the Girassias only by sight. They are not among the accused. I know that some of the Girassias who fled from Timba have been proclaimed. I can't say whether the names of those, I did not know by name are included in the list. I was careful about getting a list of the sepoys, and my report in that particular is correct. I do not recollect whether the private servants of the Girassias were among those gathered together near the chopat on the morning when the troops arrived. I spoke of the number at a guess. There were the Girassias, and their children, and sepoys there. I meant the 30 or 40 men mentioned in my report to include the female servants and their children. I can't say that they were prepared to fight. There were one or two Girassias whom I did not recognise. I only recognised eight or ten of the men who were there. I can't say whether any abuse was uttered by the Girassias before I came up. I had made the list of the Girassias' sepoys and servants previously. I made the list by ascertaining from the Sircaree and Durbaree sepoys. I went to the Deli myself to ascertain whether Purtab Singh was there, but I never went inside. All I saw of the Deli was from the chopat. When I said there was the ordinary number of people there, I meant on the chopat; there may have been others inside. I did not hear from anyone on the day previous to their arrival that the Durbaree troops were coming. I did not ask Ali Mahomed how the Girassias opposed him and his men on their arrival. I did not see Purtab Singh in Timba on the 9th of January. I was satisfied that he was there on the 7th because the Girassias told me so. I thought Jhalam Singh and the other Girassias were afraid, because they said neither they nor their men were allowed to go out, their garden was destroyed, and they were otherwise oppressed. They were in a frightened state of mind. I did not inquire as to their being prevented from going out, or report the complaint to Captain Hunter; but I told Jhalam Singh to complain direct. A complaint was made to Captain Hunter. I did not make a report on that complaint. I do not know how it was sent to Captain Hunter. When I explained Captain Hunter's order to disperse, Jhalam Singh said there were no strangers with him, but they had all been bred in his and the other Girassias' houses, and were almost like their children. He also said he had not kept armed men to fight the Thakore, adding that if they had committed any fault he would give them up. I don't know whether Jhalam Singh had previously received a written order to dismiss Mohobat. I knew Mohobat was in Jhalam Singh's service and that he is a Cabulee. I did not speak to Jhalam Singh about discharging Mohobat. Some of the prisoners lived in the village, and others in the Deli. I did not take down the names of all the men who were armed in the Deli, and I did not warn any one but Jhalam Singh. I did not inquire whether the sepoys who lived in the village were staying at that time in their houses or in the Deli. I thought they were in the Deli. The Thakore has complained about me to the Agency, since the disturbance. I don't know of any complaints having been made before. A complaint was made against me by the Thakore on the 8th of June 1875, that I had not paid him half the *santi vero*,—and there were several other complaints of the same kind, and one that I had received a petition from the Bhayads. I have no ill-feeling towards the Thakore.

By the Court—When I went to Timba again on the 9th of January from Waluka, none of the Thakore's men made any complaint to me against any person in the Deli. I stayed, while at Timba, in a house near the fulwaddy. I did not see the Durbaree troops approaching the village, before I heard they were inside. It was half past seven or eight [illegible] I went out and found them at the Chora [illegible] o'clock [illegible] an hour [illegible] they [illegible] I went there hal[illegible] were in the village. I did not hear any unusual noise in the village. I did not go out till I was sent for by Ali Mahomed. A Durbaree sepoy came to call me. I collected the *santi vero* from the cultivators. I never attempted to collect any tax from the Girassias personally. I gave Ali Mahomed charge of the grainyard and the juptee utara, and removed my sepoys. There were no Girassias present. The juptee sepoy took a Durbaree sepoy round, and showed him all the places, and then Ali Mahomed told me he considered the attachment transferred.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

(*Englishman*, July 17.)

A NUMEROUS and highly influential meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held at noon on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the all-engrossing topic of the day—the Exchange Question, in connection with the depreciation in the value of silver. Mr. J. C. Murray, President of the Chamber, who occupied the chair, drew the attention of the meeting to the circumstance that the subject had engaged the time of the Committee for some time past, and that the result of their labours had already been communicated to the members of the Chamber. It was to be expected that there should be some conflict of opinion as to the best means to be devised at the present crisis, but after a speech of considerable length, Mr. Murray proposed the following Resolution, which met with the cordial and unanimous support of all present:—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country, and that, in view of its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government, in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances." This Resolution being put and carried unanimously, the following Resolution was also carried, two or three members dissenting:—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee, that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also Section 8 of Clause 2 of Act III. of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees, or silver bullion, from any foreign port." The third Resolution proposed requested the Committee to urge on Government the necessity of introducing gold as a legal standard, and it was one on which there was considerable divergence of opinion. Some of the members were of opinion that the adoption of the present Resolution became incumbent on them after the passing of the previous one, while others held that the step proposed was fraught with many difficulties, and that the better plan would be to concert measures which would tend to the due appreciation of silver. After some discussion on this subject, an amendment was moved by Mr. Craik, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, and agreed to, that the particular question of the advisability of introducing gold as a legal standard should remain in abeyance for the present, pending the receipt of a reply from Government. Mr. Murray accepted the amendment, and withdrew the Resolution, after which the meeting came to a close.

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REGINA VS. FULLER.

ASSAULT ON A SERVANT RESULTING IN HIS DEATH.

The following is the resolution of the Government of India on the above case:—

From Arthur Howell, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 1098J, Simla, the 7th July 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 313, dated the 18th May last, forwarding, at the request of the Government of India, copy of the judgment of Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, in the case of the Crown *versus* R. A. Fuller, together with a letter from the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, expressing the Court's opinion on the sentence inflicted on Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate.

2. The facts of the case are as follows: One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English Pleader at Agra, was about to drive to Church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulld him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to Church; the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately.

3. The Joint Magistrate of Agra, before whom Mr. Fuller was placed to take his trial, framed the indictment under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce;" and it appeared from the evidence of the Medical Officer who had conducted the *post mortem* examination that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that organ. The evidence in the case does not show any other assault; at least the Joint Magistrate disbelieved (apparently on good grounds) all that portion of the evidence which referred to any other assault. The Joint Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, which was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not especially open to objection.

4. The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the Local Government should have made no enquiry, until directed to do so by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honour of British rule, and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country.

5. The Governor General in Council cannot doubt that the death of Katwaroo was the direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller. He observes that the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear. Yet on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect or even the existence of this connection. Mr. Leeds did, indeed, consider whether Mr. Fuller ought not to be subjected to a more serious charge, but only because there was evidence given of further violence used by him, which evidence Mr. Leeds rejected, on grounds which are here assumed to have been sufficient. He seems, however, to have viewed an assault resulting in the death of the injured man in just the same light as if it had been attended by no such result.

6. The class of misconduct out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out; but the Governor General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers. But bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime.

7. The Governor General in Council cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it. But this he can say with confidence, that in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died, and that it was the plain duty of the Magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence; a course which would not have prevented him from being punished (indeed he could thus have been more adequately punished) for the lesser offence, if that alone had been proved.

8. But besides his error of judgment in trying this case himself, the Governor General in Council thinks that Mr. Leeds has evinced a most inadequate sense of the magnitude of the offence of which Mr. Fuller was found guilty. The offence was that of "voluntarily causing hurt." That is an offence which varies infinitely in degree from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year *and* a fine of Rs. 1,000. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this, Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor General in Council considers that with reference either to the public interests, or to the compensation due to Katwaroo's family from a person in Mr. Fuller's position (and it does not appear from the papers that Mr. Fuller has made any other compensation), such a sentence is wholly insufficient. He considers that Mr. Leeds has treated the offence as a merely nominal one, and has inflicted a merely nominal punishment; and that to treat such offences with practical impunity, is a very bad example and likely rather to encourage than repress them.

9. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council views Mr. Leeds' conduct in this case with grave dissatisfaction. He should be so informed, and should be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, Mr. Leeds should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district, until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of Magisterial officers for at least a year.

Arthur Howell,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LORD DERBY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The following speech of Lord Derby was delivered in the House of Lords on the 26th June in the discussion on Turkey which then took place:—

The Earl of Derby.—I think no excuse was necessary for raising this discussion on the general state of Eastern affairs. There is no doubt that they are exciting great interest not only in England but throughout the whole of Europe. I am bound to admit the importance of the subject, and that great indulgence has been shown by the noble lords who have spoken, and who have treated the matter with considerable indulgence and great reserve, and I should be extremely ungrateful if I were to make any objection to their course of proceeding, because their opinions are of a friendly character. I hope I shall be excused if I do not enter at any length into matters of detail, because the papers necessary for that purpose are not before the house, but I hope they will be on the table sufficiently early to afford your lordships a full opportunity for discussion. The papers could only be laid before the house in a very fragmentary form, and I cannot, therefore, assent to the motion of my noble friend, a motion which perhaps he only submitted for the purpose of eliciting a discussion. It is the less necessary that I should follow him through his review of the past state of affairs because I think that what he stated was the general opinion in favour of the course which we have pursued. My noble friend dealt with three points. In the first place he referred to the insurrection in Herzegovina, and spoke of it as having been directed from outside of the Turkish empire. That was a matter upon which I should not care to differ from him. Next he said that the Austrian intervention was not to be justified by the treaty of 1856; but the question whether that intervention was restricted within the limits of that treaty is now only one of historical interest. The third point to which my noble friend adverted was the course to be adopted towards the Government of Servia in the event of its going to war with the government of Turkey. That is a very fair question to raise; but I do not think it could be expected that either I or any one holding my position should enter into a discussion of what ought to be done in a hypothetical case. There was one suggestion of practical importance which my noble friend threw out. He recommended that a resolution should be passed through both houses of Parliament recommending adherence to the policy of the Crimean war. In making that proposal my noble friend said that he intended to support the policy of Her Majesty's government. I am grateful to him for his support, but I think that on reflection he will see that the course which he proposes is one which would be attended with considerable inconvenience of a practical kind. In the first place such a course as he suggests could not be adopted without much discussion and considerable difference of opinion. That difference of opinion would be to manifest as to give an appearance of disunion to the policy of England. Besides, the state of affairs in 1876 is not the same as in 1854, and an abstract resolution founded on an historical question is not a satisfactory mode of dealing with such events, and might tie the hand of the government to a degree that would be inconvenient. I am not called upon to say much upon the speech of my noble friend who spoke next, and to whose speech I listened with the greatest possible interest, remembering that he was my earliest instructor in matters of policy, and retaining as I do a grateful recollection of what I learned from him. (Hear.) My noble friend threw out one suggestion with regard to the future which I heard with attention and listened to with respect. As regards the past I do not think he found much fault with what we have done, except that he said that it would have been better if, instead of allowing the three powers in recent transactions to formulate their demands, and then expressing our dissent from them, we had insisted on having a voice in the deliberations in the first instance. My lords, it appears to me that if we had taken that course it would not have practically altered the course of affairs. My noble friend said that up to the time of the Berlin note it was supposed that England had become indifferent to Eastern affairs: but I do not think my noble friend would have said that if he had remained at the post which he so long and ably filled. There was never more interest felt in the affairs of the East than at the time of the first note; and, whatever may be said about the prestige of England as a matter of fact as great importance was ascribed to the opinion of England at that time as could be at any other. My noble friend who spoke last left me nothing to reply to; but before I sit down I wish to make a statement with regard to the present position of Eastern matters, so far as her Majesty's government are concerned. I need not go back to the time of the Austrian note, about which so much has been said. We gave our assent to that note, although, as I said on a former occasion, we were not very sanguine of its producing the effect intended. As to the Berlin memorandum, which subsequently received the assent of France and Italy, we dissented from that note because we thought that the positions which it embodied were open to objection. We stated our objections in despatches which will before long be laid on the table of the house. For a time as a consequence of our action we were in a state of isolation from the rest of Europe; but the events which followed have in a great measure altered our position. When by a bloodless revolution the late Sultan was deposed and his successor placed on the throne every one felt that, in the case of a country where so much depends upon the personal character of the sovereign, it was a matter of necessity that some time should be allowed to him and his advisers to consider the position, and to initiate such measures of reform and such concessions as they might think likely to bring about a pacification. That was the view taken by all the powers, and the note which had been grounded upon the Berlin agreement was not presented. I do not know that I can say that it has been formally withdrawn, but its presentation has been indefinitely adjourned, which is the same thing. The existing cause of dissension between England and the other powers is, therefore, removed, and we are all free, if we think fit, to enter into fresh efforts to secure the peace of Europe. We have not yet been informed of the propositions which the Turkish government are prepared to make to the insurgents; but considering the enormous difficulties which the task of pacification involves, I do not think we ought to be impatient. It is too early to say what we have to expect from the new reign which is beginning, but I will not hesitate to state my strong opinion that the transfer of power from the late to the present Sultan, although an act not in the slightest degree due to any foreign advice or any foreign influence, was an act justified by the pressure of great public danger, and by the impossibility of obtaining any real reform in the administration during the late reign. It has been alleged that the revolution was brought about by the fanatical or anti-Christian party. My belief is the very reverse of that. The fall of the late Sultan was not brought about by concessions to the Christians, but by national bankruptcy, by maladministration, and by abuses of every kind, and according to my information the change has been welcomed among the Christian as well as among the Turkish population. The situation then, is this. The Porte has been advised to negociate directly with the insurgents, and the result of these negociations is not and cannot yet be known. They may succeed, they may fail. If they succeed, then there is nothing more to be said on that point; if they fail—if hostilities begin again—then we are free to interpose our mediation if we think it right to do so, or to abstain altogether if we see no reason for interference. It is hardly necessary to say that any advice which we give will be disinterested. I cannot affirm that it will be listened to; but it will be heard by the Porte as the advice of a friendly power, and by Europe as the opinion of a power whose great anxiety is to preserve peace. I do not know whether, in such a matter, any words of mine may have weight; but I should wish to deprecate any rash or hostile criticisms on the conduct of other powers. The situation is complicated; in countries not possessing parliamentary institutions public opinion does not easily find expression; but for my own part I have no reason to doubt that all the great powers without exception would be glad to bring about—although they may differ as to the means and the precise nature of the result—an end to the quarrel which has so many elements of danger, not to Turkey alone but to other powers as well. As for us, our line of action is clear. We will gladly do whatever we can to reconcile the insurgents to the Porte, but we have, as I conceive, no right and no wish to take part with the one as against the other in a purely internal conflict. That is the rule on which we have acted, in times not very remote in cases of civil war far more extensive, and far more sanguinary. I do not neglect the argument of my noble friend who spoke last upon that point; but I should hardly wish to lay down any rule as absolutely and unconditionally binding. Human affairs are far too complicated to be embraced within the limits of any bond or obligation; but as a general principle the rule to which I have referred is sound and one on which we have generally acted. We have felt bound to leave to the Porte the initiative of its own affairs. We have been in communication both with the Porte and with the other powers, with a view to offer such advice as may seem to us good. I do not know whether it is wise or worth while to defend oneself when one is not attacked; but I do not shut my eyes to the fact that an apprehension prevails in some quarters that her Majesty's government have been thinking too much of the interest of the Turks and too little of the interests of the non-Mahometan population. As far as anything I have said or done is concerned, I am perfectly unaware that there is any foundation for the statement. No one supposes that the maintenance in any form of the Ottoman empire within Europe is possible if there be permanent conditions of discontent and disaffection among the Christian population. They are not only in the majority in numbers, but they are too powerful in intellect, in wealth, and in the strength of their political feelings to be kept down by mere brute force. That is as well known to every man who has any pretensions to the name of a statesman at Constantinople as it is here. The problem to be solved is how to reconcile their reasonable wishes and claims with that general system to which all Europe has pledged itself by treaty, and which cannot be overthrown without a general convulsion extending far beyond the limits of Europe, and leading to many complications which we can hardly foresee. It is one thing to say that we will not attempt any interposition unless we think it may be of use and advantage; it is another thing to lay down as a general rule that we have nothing more to do with the matter than simply to allow affairs to take their course. The former is a course which may be dictated by prudence and policy. The latter is a course which, however easy it may make the position of the government, has nothing in it of statesmanship and is only the embodiment of indolence and indifference (cheers).

THE CONSTANTINOPLE ASSASSINATIONS.

(From the "Times" Austrian Correspondent.)

VIENNA, June 27.

Detailed accounts have come from Constantinople of the late tragedy in Mithad Pasha's yali. They come from persons who were present, and they may be fully relied upon. The murderer Hussan came in under the pretext o having important and urgent communications to make to the Minister of war. He went up to the latter, who impatiently, and with a voice of command, asked him: "What are you coming to do here?" The reply was, "I have come to take revenge for what you have done to your master and benefactor, the late Sultan!" and, standing close to him, fired his revolver at him and killed him on the spot. With the exception of Raschid Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Kaisserli Ahmed Pasha, the Minister of Marine, the rest of the members of the Council got up terrified and fled from the enraged and armed man. Raschid Pasha, who was sitting at the side of the murdered man, possibly stunned by the outrage, remained seated in his place, while Kaiserli Ahmed Pasha rushed at the murderer and tried to get hold of his arms from behind; but the infuriated man freed one of his arms, and, firing at Ahmed Pasha, wounded him in the shoulder; then stepping up to Raschid Pasha, who was still seated, he apostrophized him with, "You fool, you do not deserve to live," and shot him down. By this time the Aide-de-Camp of Hussein Avni, the Major-domo of Midhat, and the soldiers from the neighbouring guard-house, who had been called, came in, and at last succeeded in seizing the murderer, not, however, without his killing two and wounding two more of them. The scene which followed is described as most painful, the retinue of the murdered men venting their grief and uttering all sorts of accusations and threats. In Turkey, above all in the higher official spheres, the relations between an influential man and his followers resemble somewhat those which existed in ancient Rome between the patron and the client, so that they form almost part of the family. Above all, the Secretary of Raschid Pasha seemed to be quite overcome by his loss. The family of Raschid Pasha has even more ground to be so, for although he had occupied important and influential positions, he died quite a poor man, so that his numerous family are entirely dependent on what he Sultan may do for them. The wound of Kaiserli Ahmed is a dangerous one, but he is on the road to recovery.

Next morning, after the deed, Hassan was subjected to an examination to find out whether he had accomplices. This examination is said to have been very compromising for the ex-Sultana Valide, and for the Prince Yussouf Izzedin, both of whom Hassan accused of having directly instigated the deed, but it seems that it was considered more advisable in the circumstances not to follow up the matter too closely, but to throw a veil over it by the rapid execution of the murderer.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 26.

Sceptical as we have become in regard to the warlike announcements from that quarter, the language of the Russian and Servian Press attracts notice. The St. Petersburg Ministerial *Golos* says:—

"Our enemies now begin to perceive that Russia has always endeavoured to maintain the peace, and that she had no *arrière-pensée* in the East. Even that portion of the Press hostile to Russia recognizes the merit of the Czar in restraining Servia from war. But Russia and her Monarch have got tired of the line they have held so long; indeed, they find it impossible to continue their endeavours in behalf of peace. Now that England has presented Turkey with arms and ammunition and £300,000 in cash, Servia is undoubtedly justified in drawing her sword, and the Oriental question, which has so long disquieted Europe, will be solved in the most normal and natural fashion. Europe, to whom is assigned the part of a second in the impending duel, will soon see which is the stronger of the two—Slavonic heroism or Oriental sloth; Christianity or barbarism. As regards Russia, there is not a man in the country who does not sympathize with our brethren's struggle for liberty. Though she may remain a mere spectator at first, Russia will set all Europe on fire rather than suffer the sister tribes of Balkan to be put down in the coming strife. If our interests in the East are injured, we shall know how to defend them with the dignity that belongs to a great Power. We shall then convince the world that Russian might is something tangible and real." The import of this language is confirmed by the Belgrade *Istok*, the organ of the present Servian Government, which proclaims that Servia could not retrace her steps even had she no prospect of success in the impending war. No Notes will stay her; she will shed her blood for her national purposes.

The Servo-Croatian districts in Southern Hungary continuing to supply men and money to the Servians of Servia, the Magyars demand the announcement of a state of siege.

The Ragusa Correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* says that Mukhtar Pasha has assembled 35,000 men, who are ready to take the field against Montenegro; both Montenegro and Servia now perceive the imprudence they committed in putting off the war; both are convinced that to wait any longer would be suicidal; Montenegro has 17,000 warriors and 68,000 refugees of all ages and sexes.

The St. Petersburg *Ruski Mir*, the organ of the Russian Slavophils, says that the Russian Press cannot seriously discuss the question of Turkish reforms, as it must be evident to every one that the Sick Man is not only sick, but actually dying. The only question is how this half-dead body shall be buried out of sight.

The Vienna semi-official *Politische Correspondenz* says that—

"The Porte refusing all and any concessions to Servia, the position of Prince Milan would be seriously endangered were he to tell his subjects that they had better desist from war. Only great concessions would satisfy the Servians after the sacrifices made."

The latest issue of the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* says that the Servian Generals intend crossing the frontier to-morrow, the 27th of June, "being the 487th anniversary of the battle of Kossovopolye, which made the Turks masters of Servia."

It is stated, and not without reason, that Russia, at the eleventh hour, is endeavouring to effect a direct understanding with England.

Paris, June 26.

I receive at the last moment the following telegram from the Russian Agency dated St. Petersburg, night, which appears, however, to contain exaggerations:—

"The situation in Servia is serious. Letters received here report fresh atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the commander of the Bashi-Bazouks. These atrocities are not even known by the Ottoman Government on account of the isolation of the country, which has no longer communication on the side of the capital. Correspondence from Constantinople agrees in confirming the fact of the panic which recommenced after the murder of Hussein and Raschid Pasha. The houses of the present Minister have been surrounded by troops since the death of Hussein Avni Pasha. There is hardly any authority. The wives of European workmen are leaving the city."

The Rev. A. C. M'Phail, who has just been translated from Beath parish to Hopkirk, made the following straightforward statement when taking farewell of the Beath congregation at a soiree held the other evening:—"I tell you plainly, my friends, without reflection on you—to use a workman's phrase—I am making the change for more money and less work."—*Elgin Courant*.

MR. MARGARY'S JOURNEY.*

(The Times.)

Augustus Raymond Margary was one of those young men of whom England may well be proud. Selected to perform a most responsible and perilous duty, he accomplished it with great success, and if after he had traversed vast regions hitherto untrodden by Europeans he fell a victim to treachery, that catastrophe, however lamentable, was but an accident which by no way detracts from the merit of the previous achievement. In his 21st year Mr. Margary was successful in a competition for a Student Interpretership in China. That was in the year 1867, and the succeeding six years were spent in China to such profit that he had thoroughly mastered the language and made himself familiar with the habits and customs of the country. It is well known that the importance of opening an overland route for British commerce between India and China by way of Burmah has long been discussed in British India. In 1868 a Mission, under Major Sladen, crossed the Burmese frontier and reached the city of Momien, in the Chinese Province of Yunnan. It returned, however, having failed to penetrate beyond that point in consequence of the disturbed state of the Province, in which a civil war was raging between the Chinese authorities and the Mahomedan rebels. In 1874 the struggle ended in the overthrow of the Mahomedans, who were exterminated after the Chinese fashion, and the authority of the Emperor was restored up to the Burmese frontier. This afforded a favourable opportunity for renewing the attempt and a Mission under Colonel Browne was despatched by the Indian authorities with instructions to cross South-Western China from Bhamo to Shanghai, promises of a safe conduct with the necessary passports having been previously obtained from the Pekin Government. At the same time, as the Mission would need an interpreter, and to make it clear to the Mandarins along the route that Colonel Browne and his company belonged to the nation so well known at the capital and the eastern ports, the British Minister at Pekin was instructed to send an officer across China to meet the Mission and act as their interpreter and guide. Hence arose Mr. Margary's appointment and to it we are indebted for this most interesting book.

After this long and perilous journey was determined on by the authorities, doubts arose as to its expediency. It seemed that, after all, the shortest way, and certainly the safest for the person principally concerned, would be to send the interpreter by sea to Burmah, there to join the Mission, and this change of views was communicated to Mr. Margary; but by the time the message reached him he was already away in the interior of China, far on his route to Bhamo, and he very wisely resolved to persevere. Besides, though the way by sea would have been both shorter and safer, one great advantage for Colonel Browne's Mission would have been lost, which has been already mentioned. The Mandarins along the route would not have greeted Mr. Margary as an old friend who had recently traversed their country under Imperial protection had they beheld him for the first time in company with Colonel Browne and acting as his interpreter. That they would have thus greeted him we think is evident from their general behaviour as recorded in this book. We believe, therefore, that it was a wise act on the part of Mr. Wade to despatch Mr. Margary by the overland route and the comparative ease with which he accomplished that part of his mission is a further proof of the wisdom of the choice. Political memories are proverbially short, and we shall therefore not be surprised if our readers have forgotten that our relation with China in 1874 were not on the best footing. It was supposed, in short, that a fresh war was impending between the two countries, as a new generation had arisen on whom the lessons taught their fathers 15 years before had been thrown away. This might have been considered a bar to such a journey as that proposed for Mr. Margary; but he seems never to have regarded it in that light. On the contrary, he wrote of it "as a magnificent opportunity for distinguishing himself;" and, though his health was anything but good, he set off on a journey which lasted months with admirable resolution and self-reliance. It added to the embarrassments of his start that his mission was to be kept a profound secret. He had to make all his preparations and to arrange for drawing money in the interior, and then set off with a cook, a messenger, and a writer, and to slip away unknown to any one except the officials. As for his travelling, it was by no means plain sailing, except at the very beginning. The first 500 miles were up the Yangtze in the splendid American steamers which monopolize the traffic on that river. After that he proceeded up the river in a wretched, narrow boat of the country; at a later period he was carried hundreds of miles in a litter by bearers over the most wretched roads; and, last of all, when he was near his journey's end he put himself and his baggage on ponies, and thus arrived at Bhamo, on the Burmese frontier. It had been reckoned that he would be three months on the road, but as he left Shanghai on the 23rd of August, and did not reach Bhamo till the 17th of January, he was nearly five months in making his journey. When we add that for a great part of the time he was prostrated by fever and dysentery, and so reduced that he could scarce sit upright, and that on one or two occasion he had collisions with the people which, in spite of the Imperial protection, might have cut his adventurous expedition short, we rather wonder that he succeeded in reaching the Burmese frontier at all, than that he should have been two months longer on his way than he expected. It is much, however, to the credit of the Chinese people and to the Mandarins that, on the whole, they received him with kindness and cordiality. But it is not the good people in China or in any other nation that cause strife and trouble. A very small leaven of wickedness is enough to throw the whole mass into fermentation, and thus it was that in an outlying province, only recently restored after a most sanguinary struggle to the Emperor's authority, Margary met his death from a lawless band in the very city which he had recently passed through charmed with the kindness of the inhabitants. Nothing is stronger than its weakest part, and it is probable that the authorities of Pekin in such matters as the murder of a traveller have as little power to restrain a mob in Yunnan as the King of Scotland in the 16th century to control the Highlanders on the West Coast or the reavers and robbers on the English border.

The method of Margary's travelling was pretty much as follows. On arriving either in his boat or his sedan chair at his resting-place for the night, he called on the chief authorities, who received him with more or less civility—sometimes with a great deal and sometimes with very little. Having inspected his credentials, they passed him on, with an official to vouch for him, to the next station, where the same formalities were observed. In most places the people, though curious and inquisitive, were civil and well-behaved. Thus, on one occasion, at a place called Pu-an, far up the country, when the crowd round his sedan chair pressed him very uncomfortably, and he remonstrated with what seemed to be the oldest inhabitant, that worthy replied that he really must excuse the people, as they "had never seen such a thing as a glove before," to which Mr. Margary adds, "I found my gloves everywhere the object of intense excitement." Many of the Mandarins were very well informed as to English history, equalling Governor Yeh in this respect. At Loshan, on the Yang-tze, he met with one who was much occupied with a book written by one of his countrymen who was sent over to record his impressions of foreign countries, and who said, referring to England, "Ah, your country must be a fine place." Mr. Margary borrowed the book and having read it says, "What do you think was the sight in London of all others which most struck our Celestial critic? It was the appearance of Piccadilly at night, with its double row of gas lamps rising and falling with the inequalities of that noble thoroughfare. It reminded him of a golden dragon! And this was the finest sight in all Europe!" But here let us add that if Mr. Margary's note of admiration is meant for contempt of the Chinaman's taste, we entirely disagree with him, for we think Piccadilly at night is a wonderful and splendid sight, and we can fancy Dragon-worshippers being greatly struck by it. At any rate, the story shows how closely the critic observed the foreign cities he was sent out to describe.

It was fortunate for Mr. Margary that travelling for a long way by boat with a train of servants, to whom were occasionally added lesser Mandarins sent to accompany him, he was able to carry stores with which to entertain the authorities of the cities through which he passed, and to make them presents. Champagne, sherry, soda water, and above all things, cigarettes of Russian manufacture, he found immensely appreciated by the Mandarins, and on one occasion he won the heart of an official by giving him a cup of coffee, a beverage which he up to that time had never tasted. It was on the 27th of October that Mr. Margary reached the end of his boat journey, at the great city of Ch'en-yuan-fu. That was a turning point in his travels. Here he left his boat; here he shook off his dysentery and fever; here he began to journey in a sedan chair, and here he found little protection from the authorities, came into collision with a brutal mob, and had to be smuggled out of the city. It transpired afterwards that the mob wreaked their vengeance on the boatmen who had brought the "foreign devil" into the town, and partly destroyed their boat, for which the authorities at Pekin promised that the wrong doers should be severely punished, a promise which we hope they have kept. Thus Mr. Margary journeyed on till he reached Yunnan-fu, in the province of Yunnan, the border province of Burmah. This was on the 29th of November. He felt himself much benefited by the change from boat to sedan chair and horseback, and found "the people charming and the Mandarins extremely civil," so that he had "quite a triumphal progress." The curiosity of the townspeople was still boundless, and all he did was "under the silent gaze of eyes fixed to innumerable crannies in the rickety walls and windows." Another evil was the incessant smoke in his sleeping rooms, for the weather was now cold, and he was in a great coal country, but chimneys seemed to have been forgotten in the fire-places. His health was, however, now excellent and he had fine opportunities for sporting. Everywhere the exterminating nature of the recent war showed itself in the poverty of all classes and in the shrunken skeletons of great cities through which he passed. As for the roads, they were execrable, "the merest goat-paths," rendered still worse by the way in which they had been broken up by the rebels. Yunnan-fu is the capital of the Province, but another of its greatest cities is Ta-li-fu, renowned as the head-quarters of the rebels and the scene of their final defeat. There was evidently much reluctance on the part of the authorities to let him into this city, and they tried to persuade Margary to take another route to the Burmese frontier; but he insisted on having his way, and entered Ta-li-fu on the 17th of December. There it lay before him, with its white walls and pagodas and its glorious lake. Once within its walls he was received with great courtesy by the Tartar General, an enormously tall man, who asked him innumerable questions as to England and Burmah, and invited him on his return to come and stay with him in the city. Leaving Ta-li-fu on the 18th of December he spent Christmas day on the road, ordering his cook to make him the "thunderingest" dinner out of tinned meats and the few materials at his command. On this part of the journey he had a narrow escape, for while stalking some animals in the grass, which he at first thought were deer and then leopards, they turned out to be tigers. But they generously trotted off without attacking the sportsman, who was pursuing them with two shot charges in a fowling-piece. Thus he passed on through a fine sporting country till he came to Manwyne, where he made the acquaintance of "a furious ex-brigand who attacked our last expedition in 1867, and has been rewarded lately for his services against the rebels with a military command over all this country. . . To my surprise he prostrated himself and paid me the highest honours. I had a most successful interview." This is the man whose name Mr. Margary spells "Li-Hsieh-Tai," the official, who, under other forms of spelling, was originally accused of having been mainly instrumental in his death. Whatever may have been his conduct afterwards, he then took the greatest care of the traveller. "He told the townsmen and the chieftain of the savage Shans," says Mr. Margary, "that I had come protected by an Imperial edict, and that they had better take care of me." So he stayed a few days in Manwyne shooting ducks and admiring the "wonderful turbans of black crape which the women wore, towering up in concentric folds higher than the bearskin of a guardsman, and expanding to more than a foot in front." On the 17th of January he writes—"Now I am over the savage hills, and have wrung the hands of my countrymen again. It was so delightful to come down from the hills to the Burmese plain and see the semi-Indian civilization all around. Colonel Browne and a string of distinguished officers gave me a hearty welcome, with congratulations on my splendid journey." No wonder they were glad to see him, for the Indian authorities thought he was lost, and telegraphed for another interpreter, who was sent by sea, so that there were now two instead of one.

The progress of the Expedition was delayed by various difficulties for another month. On the 15th of February it began to move, but the end was soon to come. Rumours met them on the Chinese border that the Kakhyens, wild hill tribes, were mustering to oppose them. Of these reports Margary made light. He had come safe through that very country, he was known to the Mandarins, he would go on ahead to Manwyne and clear the way for the expedition. On the 19th of February he went across the frontier with his Chinese secretary and servants, reaching Seray in safety, to which place the mission followed him. That was on the 21st of February. On the 22nd the storm broke, the camp was surrounded by armed bands while letters from Burmese agents in Manwyne told that, on the previous day, Mr. Margary had been brutally murdered in that city. On this the Mission, who were only saved by the stanchness of their Burmese escort, fought their way back across the frontier. At Bhamo they made every enquiry as to Mr. Margary's death, but without much success. The most trustworthy account was that he had been seen walking about Manwyne with Chinese on the morning of the 21st, and that he had left the town to visit a hot spring at the invitation of some Chinese, who, as soon as they were outside the town, knocked him off his pony and speared him. So ended the second British Mission from Burmah to China. Mr. Margary's death, as is well known, roused the greatest suspicions as to the treachery of the Chinese authorities in general, and of Li-sieh-tai in particular. The result was Mr. Grosvernor's Mission, which following in Mr. Margary's footsteps, has traversed the south-western districts of China, and held a solemn inquiry at Manwyne as to the circumstances which attended his death. The result of the inquiry has not as yet been made public, though it was reported that Li-sieh-tai has been degraded and disgraced. This, if true, in itself would not prove much, as Pekin is always provided with a scapegoat to conceal the weakness of the Central Government. It is quite possible that Li-sieh-tai having once passed on, the traveller may have fancied that he had fulfilled the Imperial mandate and then washed his hands of him for the future. It is, however, quite as possible that the Mandarin may have been powerless to restrain the wild tribes nominally under his authority, and that thus Margary met his death; but whatever the cause, that 21st of February, 1875, deprived England of a very able public servant. It is sad to think that having virtually accomplished his mission he should have been cut off in so sudden and mysterious a manner.

* "The Journey of Augustus Raymond Margary from Shanghai to Bhamo and back to Manwyne." London, Macmillan and Co., 1876.

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Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mheeran	Chowk and Alexandra Hotel;
Cotacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co; and Royal Family Hotel.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."

DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. "A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal*.

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"Incomparably Delicate for mixing with Wines and Spirits."—F. Vizetelly, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition*.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Soft, Velvety, Refreshing. "A great comfort in weak digestions."—Dr T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales*.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times*.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record*.

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner*.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The Type of Purity."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co
CALCUTTA	Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
MADRAS	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principa Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits. Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.	Without Pofits. Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

, The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

[redacted] the Shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company had been held in London, to consider the present financial position of the Company, at which a committee of investigation of affairs was appointed. We now learn by the mail received yesterday that the committee have concluded—1. That the Life Assurance Funds are intact, and that the Policy-holders are therefore perfectly secure. 2. That the Company is unquestionably solvent, a considerable part of the capital remaining, and they had authorised the Directors of the Company to lay these important conclusions before the annual meeting.—*Indian Daily News*, 3rd June 1876.

Directors:
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.
J. H. MEUGENS, Esq.
(Messrs. W. Moran & Co.), Calcutta.

Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
(No charge made for medical examination, the fee in all cases being paid by the Company).

Trustee of the Bombay Life Fund:
W. LOUDON, Esq.,
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
AGENT.

PAID UP CAPITAL (over)	£250,000
20 per cent of which have been devoted to the purchase of Consols	(£50,000)

Which sum now stands in the books of the Bank of England in the names of

THE CENTRAL TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q. C., M. P., and M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.,
being
A SPECIAL GUARANTEE FUND,
permanently invested as
SECURITY FOR THE ASSURED,
independently of
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY,
which are also
INVESTED IN TRUSTEES' NAMES, AT THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES,
added to which,
All the other Property of the Company is liable for a Similar purpose.

EXPLANATION
of
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent, of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,860 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., | A. Thomson, Esq., J. Gordon, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. Cook, Esq., M.D.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all desirous of affecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring	£10,134,370
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£2,142,045
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were	£1,063,486

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for contingencies, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.
2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rat in proportion to the extra risk.
3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever happen first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.
4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coal on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life: With Profits. Rs. a.	For the whole term of Life: Without Profits. Rs. a.	For a limited number of Years: One year. Rs. a.	For a limited number of Years: Seven years. Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE "TERAI" HAT.—(ANDRE'S.)
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
CAN BE FOLDED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING, AND LADIES WEAR.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout India, Ceylon, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen are particularly cautioned to ask for "ANDRE'S 'TERAI' HATS," and to avoid inferior imitations purchase only those bearing their Genuine Stamp, with Name and Address. Recommendations from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c. &c.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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